National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 16. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865. WHOLE NO. 1,316

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY,

AT $3.00 PER ANNUM,

BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

At its Office, No. 48 Beekman Street, New York

AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

5 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

LETTERS should be addressed to *Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, 48 Beekman st., New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Pro-Slavery.

In this Department we give place to such extracts from the Pro-Slavery Press, North and South, as serve best to illustrate the character of Slavery and the spirit of its champions and apologists.

ALAS! THE POOR NEGRO.

From the New York Daily News.

THE humanities had nothing whatever to do with the cry for abolition after the time of its adoption by the Black Republicans. The negro, who had been a subject, we believe, of earnest though mistaken sympathy with the original Abolitionists, had, on his incorporation into the designs of Black Republicanism, become a mere political puppet. From a man he has been thus degraded to the level of a *thing*—a "plank." The moment in which he had been placed on the shoulders of faction, he had been cast loose from human sympathy to the tender mercies of cold-blooded calculation. On the day of his incorporation in the "platform" of men who had been baffled in their previous pursuit of place, all his rights of humanity were deliberately set under the heel of the expediencies of a faction which has not hesitated to go on to its purposes over countless wrecks of human happiness and human life. The negro had, in fact, when he fell within the uses of Black Republicanism, been taken to the bosom of a hyena!

Emancipation at the hands of their "friends" had, during its progress, cost the poor blacks a price, the summing of whose reckoning is a review of horrors. The colored children who had been flung into swamps and creeks of the South to lighten the weary mothers in their wild flight after Sherman's army, the old men and the old women who, without food or shelter, dropped down exhausted by the way on those tramps after an ideal, constitute but minor items in that long account of murder and starvation. The black corpses which lay rotting in the sun about the suburbs of Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Memphis, and which, too numerous for Christian burial, were tossed from drays, like poisonous offal, into the Mississippi, constitute part of the summing up of that aggregate of horrors. The ditch which had been cut at Helena, in Arkansas, as a receiving place for the work in progress in the negro camp at that town, constitutes but a small item of that account of death, although it was actually filled throughout its whole length of a mile and a quarter with the black victims of the murderous expediencies of Black Republicanism! The negro, we repeat, had, when he had become a cry of party, been clutched to the bosom of a hyena!

The work of war is over. The emancipation of the slave is, though not in law, certainly in fact, accomplished. But benevolence has no longer even a still, small voice to plead in mitigation of the cruelties to which the negro becomes exposed at the hands of a faction of desperate necessities. That wretched victim of political villainy sits bewildered in presence of his new position. With the terrible example of Hayti and of the West Indies pointing out the alarming danger of his position, there is no counsel of conscientiousness or of genuine humanity to save the emancipated slave from ruin! He appears to have been forsaken by even the compassion of Heaven. His moral being is going, under the lashings of his passions, to utter wreck; and yet there is not raised in any part of the land a voice of admonishing sympathy! His very life, placed for the first time in his own keeping, begins to pale under the penalties of his lethargic indolence; and yet, in all this broad land of ours, no word is uttered to guard him from the consequences under whose shadow he now lies as under the shadow of death! No humanitarian seeks to save him by even counsel to be up and doing! Benevolence has, alas, abandoned him and given him over, shame to say, to be embraced by the desperate necessities of a party, as by the murderous clutch of a hyena.

But abandoned the negro is not. He yet answers all the offices of a "plank." Faction finds him too useful still, to give him up to even the pity of Heaven. While moral ruin, and even physical death, stare him in the face, Black Republicanism recks nothing of his fate; but coolly uses him as a tool of its purposes, under influences that precipitate his utter destruction!

"Freedom" was to the negro but an ideal. In the simplicity of a child who has just received a dazzling bawble, the poor darkey of the South leaped from the realities of his material condition into "a paradise of fools." Practical fact may, after a time, have aroused him from his dreams of idleness and luxury, but he has been made, by the evil whisperings of faction, to awake to nothing more hopeful for his future than a radicalism in advance of that of the Red Republicans of France. His former master he has been led to hold his debtor. "Loyalty," he has been encouraged to believe, has raised him from a condition of degradation to one of not only equality, but, in fact, superiority. "Confiscation" was made the pretext for whispering into his ear the delusion of a free homestead, which his own imagination ploughs, and plants, and reaps, and stocks, without any of the difficulties experienced in such work by ordinary mortals. In this mental condition the negro leans on his hoe in listlessness, discontent; but, in the majority of cases, deserting his wife and children, rushes into the crowds of idleness and vice that gather in the cities of the South to whet their passions against the whites, by brooding over the hard realities which press upon them as bitter disappointments. But a cruel calculation of party holds them as an item of its reckoning, and has determined to play them in a game which threatens already to sweep them from the face of the earth as completely as though they had been blasted by the anger of the Lord.

Men like William Howard Day tell the negroes of the South of the infinity of good that lies in front of an attitude of menace. Soldiers of their own complexion march among them in all the bravery of cross-belt and cartouche box, and give a practical significance to the declaration that two hundred thousand bayonets glisten avengingly at their backs. And military government at the South, while snubbing or wronging the whites in their differences with their black laborers, has created the impression on the mind of the negro that in an onslaught upon the "rebels" he may count on the passiveness if not on the support of the Federal authorities.

As a general fact, the negroes themselves have confessed that they regard the whites with the bitterness of *detestation;* and the slaves of the South hold that general passion of this time under a special irritation. The bitterness of the realities to which they have awoke from their dreams of a Utopian "freedom," seethe in the negro gatherings that throng the Southern cities into overflowing rage. And the blacks of the South, slave and free, soldier and civilian, grouped for the first time in masses without surveillance or restraint, may, now that their passions against the whites are inflamed by the political fermentations by which they are surrounded, be held to underlie the political surface in all the terrors of the rumbling premonitions of an earthquake.

The Medusa of faction holds the negro under her deadly glare. As make-weights of the party of destruction, a ferocious expediency has subjected them to the special irritations incident to a contest on the subject of their suffrage. The Chief Justice of the United States has not hesitated to fling that torch among the magazine of negro passions that underlies society in South Carolina. A public assemblage of partisans committed the crime, at Boston, of casting that brand into the inflammable masses of idleness and discontent that, swollen with hate and arrogance, hatch in mistaken consciousness of their strength, plots of probable insurrection in the South. And if the subject of suffrage be kept before the negroes any longer, inflaming their passions as a wrong, an outrage, a degradation, there is almost a moral certainty that they will burst out in the Southern States into a wild fury of massacre.

Negro insurrection at the South would result in a terrible loss of life to the whites. The women, the children, and the old men of that section would fall, struck down by it by hundreds of thousands. But in the end how complete and merciless would be the retribution! No negro in all that land would live to tell the tale! And in this section the last drop of negro blood, whether in the brains of man, woman, or child, would flow with the first in streams into the street gutters! With such an appalling prospect ever possible, not to say probable, will the agitation that leads directly to it be allowed to go on? The whites we overlook here in putting the question; but, in the name of God and humanity, will the people of this country look on passively while the fierce faction that has already torn the negro race from the hands of benevolence, to cut it down before mankind with fire, sword, pestilence, starvation, murder, allow it now to carry out its ferocious expediencies at the cost of cutting off that unhappy race in a massacre from whose contemplation the imagination shrinks in horror!

Selections.

THE PLOT AGAINST CONGRESS.

Correspondence Hartford Courant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

MR. Wendell Phillips recently warned the country that the rebels and copperheads secretly contemplate taking possession of the House of Representatives, to organize and control Congress next December by a sudden *coup d'etat*. For this patriotic and timely warning Mr. Phillips received ridicule, abuse, or approval, according to the intelligence, honesty, or patriotism of the commentator.

Now it is within my personal knowledge that intelligent ex-rebels (there being no rebels now, you know), do expect to both organize and control Congress next December, the law of Congress of July, 1862, or any other law, to the contrary notwithstanding. Eminent conservatives may pohpoh at this assertion as they did the assertion that the rebels contemplated the invasion of the loyal States, the intentional systematic starvation of our prisoners, and the assassination of our President. But Gettysburg, Antietam, the field of Morgan's raid, the horrible stockade at Andersonville and Belle Island, Ford's theatre and the patriot martyr's tomb at Springfield,—all attest the danger of disregarding patriotic and timely warning.

The mode of procedure, names of the managers of the contemplated effort to retrieve rebel losses by combined force and fraud, remain a secret. The result aimed at is, the withdrawal of National troops from the rebel States, the virtual restoration of slavery, even if in a modified form; the "incorporation of the Confederate and Federal debt," the prostration of free labor, especially the manufacturing interests of the country, and the substitution of the manufacture of England and France. In short, to break down the free labor policy of the government hardly yet inaugurated, and to build up the slave labor policy which as yet is not broken down.

The character of the contemplated rebel representation in our Congress, may be judged by the fact that the notorious guerrilla Mosby is a candidate for Congress from the seventh Virginia district, and his prospects of election may be seen in the fact that Mr. Montgomery Slaughter has just been reelected Mayor of Fredericksburg, Va. In order that your readers may see exactly the character of Virginia's chosen ones, I will give a history of one day in Mayor Slaughter's life.

On Sunday, May 8th, 1864, some hundreds of our slightly wounded from the Wilderness attempted to pass through Fredericksburg, on their way to Washington. There had been miserable management on the field, or those men would not have been wandering helplessly around the country. Fredericksburg on the 8th of May was not in the possession of rebel troops, having been evacuated the night before by the cavalry of Lee. Yet, when these wounded and unarmed men began moving in small squads through the city, peaceably and quietly, this man Slaughter gathered the citizens together and set upon them, taking them prisoners and marching them to Hamilton's Crossings, and put them on board trains for Richmond.

Several of these prisoners died in consequence of the rough usage and exposure they experienced, and all of them, wounded as they were, were consigned to the pitiless rigors of rebel prisons. This man Slaughter has been reelected Mayor of Fredericksburgh.

Let it be remembered that this Mayor Slaughter is a fair sample of the officials chosen by our "Southern brethren," and that they utterly scout the idea of the enforcement of the law of Congress of July 2d, 1862, which provides that no person shall hold office under this government who has ever held office under the rebel confederate government.

The rebel journals boldly assert that representatives from rebel districts will have precisely the same rights and privileges on the floor of Congress next December, as the regularly chosen members from the loyal States. See the enclosed article from the Richmond *Commercial Bulletin* of July 19th, 1865:

THE RADICAL REVOLUTION.

Wendell Phillips demands that the clerk of the House of Representatives, whose duty it is to call the roll of States and receive the credentials of members at the opening of Congress, shall refuse to call the Southern States, and admit only those members who appear from States that have not been in rebellion; and he calls upon the Radicals of the North to organize and bring such an influence upon the clerk as shall force him to take this course.

This crazy, fanatical, and revolutionary suggestion is in excellent keeping with the generality of ideas and theories concocted in the political school of which Mr. Wendell Phillips is so conspicuous an exponent. Among the many wild, random, and not-to-be-accounted-for absurdities broached by the Red-bonnets, we can recall nothing more insanely revolutionary than this proposition. It is the product of run-mad Radicalism, that finds its exercise in the violence that raises a lawless hand against authority, and is but another evidence of that demoniac spirit of resistance to the counsels of peace that makes the Red-bonnets at once the marplots and fomenters of discord of the country.

This sought-for laying of unholy hands upon the machinery of law, is something in advance of anything that the Radicals have yet ventured upon. In its highest and broadest sense it is "treason," and the movers and approvers of the proposition are "traitors" to their country. In a time like the present, when the authority of "the Union" is being cemented by the influence of the strong hand in one section, why not correct in the other the rash teachings of that fanatical class, who, hopelessly in the minority, and witnessing day by day the decline of their short-lived power, are inciting to deeds of the most revolutionary character.

Political trimmers and weather-cocks in this city, many of them, believe in the approaching change in national affairs and are trimming themselves accordingly.

So sanguine are copperheads of the success of the conspiracy that rebel sympathizers in office here who have heretofore been obliged to profess Union sentiments, now come out and express their secesh sentiments openly, and triumphantly predict a speedy end of what they are pleased to term "Black Republican rule."

It may not be generally known that the largest portion of intermediate oficial positions in the departments here, chief clerks, heads of bureaus, etc., are filled by men appointed by President Buchanan, and who have held over by the practice of a species of chicanery at which they are adepts. These intermediate copperhead officials largely influence those above, and wholly control those below them.

It is plain, from the conversation of the rebel leaders I meet here daily, that they do not dream or think of giving up power or place. True, they have not arms or war-like organizations with which they lately defied this government and carried gloom throughout the land; but their hearts are bent on mischief. I hold, therefore, that whatever is done towards reorganization between this time and next December is merely preparatory, subject to the approval or disapproval of the next Congress; and that the rebel States cannot be brought into their proper practical relations in the Union except by future combined legislative and executive sanction. I understand all loyal men are a unit upon this subject. Yours, for God and freedom,

D. D. C.

THE SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

[THE *Tribune* of the 14th instant had a long and very interesting letter from Mr. J. A. Saxton to Professor Child, of Harvard College, on the general subject of Schools for Freedmen in the Department of the South. As the statistical parts of the letter are incomplete, we omit them except so far as to say that the number of registered pupils, at the schools reported, exceeds thirteen thousand; and that the accounts given by teachers of attendance, capacity, progress, and prospects are of a truly encouraging character. Every word of the long extract which follows (and which is the close of the letter) will repay reading.]

OF the other means by which the negroes are preparing themselves or being prepared for their new condition and the new career opened to them, I will mention the debating societies of Charleston, Beaufort, and perhaps Savannah; the "Savannah Educational Association;" the Savings Bank in Beaufort, in which are deposits amounting to nearly $100,000, invested in United States bonds; the Union League of Charleston, with a numerous membership; the Female Society in Charleston for providing clothing and comforts for the destitute, and another for furnishing the means for the burial of indigent dead. The freedmen of Charleston are making preparations for establishing a newspaper in joint stock proprietorship. Before I left the South many thousand dollars of the stock had been taken by the blacks, and there was a fair prospect that the project would be successful. There are many colored men from the North in the Department, come there to cast their lot with their brethren of race. Most of them are men of character, earnest and intelligent. Some of them have acquired a good education in the Northern schools or colleges, aiding their own energy and ability. There are among them ministers, physicians, teachers, and a colored lawyer in Beaufort. These will be important aids to the new life opened to this people. Some of the colored regiments are schools of instruction in letters, private and social morals, as well as in arms, their officers being their teachers in both. It may be only an imagination, but I have sometimes thought that the officers of black regiments, certainly those of the nobler stamp, are more ready than military officers generally, accustomed most inevitably to regard the relation of officers and rank and file as one of subjection and inferiority, to recognize the substantial manhood beneath the trappings of the soldier.

The negroes are every day demonstrating practically that they have all the capacities that make successful agriculturists, tradesmen, and men of business. There is a new school of philanthropists who seem to think that the only word needed to be addressed to the freedmen is an exhortation to industry. That is the beginning, middle, and end of their speculations and discussions concerning him. The whites who can read and the great mass who cannot but have heard it read, must have been amused or amazed by the lecture of Provisional Governor Holden, the representative of Southern whitehood, to the blacks upon the vital importence of industry to their future condition. This, in the face of the fact that contempt for productive labor was a part of the systematic education, and exemption from it the pride and boast of all his caste and color, from the feudal baron of the plantation to the meanest sandhiller. His homily was addressed to almost the only people in North Carolina who do not hate labor, even with the fresh memory of the measureless wrongs it has made them suffer; the only people who have ever worked, who know how to work, or who were willing to work. If he had addressed his exhortation to the men of his own class, or those others of the same color, whom the existence of his class had cursed with a horror of labor, there would have been fitness in it and grace—a token of returning sanity and a promise of State reconstruction on a basis of justice. As it was, it sounds like the voice of the old spirit of Slavery, announcing a new serfdom under the new formal conditions, scarcely milder or more tolerable than the old.

Such talk as Holden's is simply impertinent and an implied falsehood. Coming from a slaveholder and a traitor, a Rebel for the sake of Slavery, it is an insult both to the negroes and the nation. Though not spoken in the Department concerning which you have specially inquired, it illustrates the general temper and feeling of the old slaveholders in South Carolina. A recent interpretation of the real meaning of these homilies is furnished in the latter State. Brig.-Gen. Hatch, the military commander of the Northern District of the Department of the South, which includes Charleston, issued a proclamation inviting the old planters to take the oath of allegiance, repossess their lands, and cultivate them by the labor of the freedmen. All who neglected to do so were to be held enemies of the Government. The first act of those who accepted this invitation was to prohibit the freedmen to go off the plantation, or work for any body but themselves, without their consent. All did not obey this plantation law, and cases, apparently well authenticated, and certainly credible, are reported, where the negroes have been shot down when found beyond the forbidden limits, the dead line of the plantation prison. I am not aware that any earnest measures have been taken by the military authorities to prevent or punish such outrages. I have already stated that from the many thousand whites in Charleston, who have taken the oath of allegiance, hardly a single hand of help has been extended, or a solitary voice of encouragement raised to those who are laboring for the elevation of the freedmen and to aid them in fitting themselves for their new responsibilites. There is no Union League of white natives in Charleston, nor, as I believe, in the Department. A public meeting was called by a committee of whites to take measures for the reorganization of the State. As the call did not purport to be exclusive, many blacks came to the hall. They were ejected by a petty subaltern officer, who disgraced himself and the army by his officious volunteering to do that dirty work of the negro-haters. An appeal was made to the Post-Commander, who decided that blacks should not be excluded from the meeting. Those who had been expelled returned, and when they entered the hall the greater part of the whites deserted it. What is not to be feared, if the President's policy should be accepted by Congress, and the entire power of State reconstruction be given into the hands of false loyalists? Few of the late Rebels who have taken the oath of allegiance have given any evidence of a sincere conversion and penitence for their treason. Maryland Johnson has instructed them that such oaths are unconstitutional, and that there is no perjury in violating them. As far as may be judged from their utterances, they are as defiant as ever, and have submitted to the authority of the United States only for the sake of saving all that can be saved from the wreck of their former power, and with the hope of recovering it substantially in other forms less palpably repugnant to justice and the usages of civilized communities. They keep the old despite of labor, the old contempt of the negro as a slave, intensified to hatred of him as a freeman. They still wear the bold front of the years of their domination, and have not even the grace of hypocrisy to pretend to submit from conviction, or change of purpose, or principle, but only from the power of an overmastering necessity. The terrible discipline of these four years has taught them nothing but to feel the power of the Union, and to hate it. Like the Bourbons, they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and seem entirely unable to comprehend, or with the obstinacy of madness refuse to recognize, that their crime has placed them in entirely new relations to the Government and to their late slaves, as public enemies, defeated traitors, and vanquished oppressors. Yet they claim the right to demand and prescribe terms of reconciliation, with those who have waged a patriotic and honorable, and not a parricidal and infamous war. Will our Government and people forget that past, and lose the supreme opportunity of justice and righteousness which Providence has given us?

To return to the industrial topic. The freedmen need no exclusive exhortations to industry. Notwithstanding the teaching and example of their masters and their fellow-sufferers, the poor whites—fellow-sufferers in equal degree, though boasting of freedom, and despising them—the freedmen have no idea that freedom consists in sitting idly with folded arms, and living by theft or beggary, or the virtual theft of the labor of others. Hitherto they have shown, in this respect, a truer practical conception of freedom, its duties and limitations, than their white contemners. Generally they do more and better work for wages than the lash could ever whip out of them. In the management of their own lands, or business, no people could be more industrious or shrewd. They are eager to adopt, as they have the means, new methods, and procure improved implements of cultivation. They are not over anxious to work for the mean and fraudulent compensation offered by the returned planters, nor to be defrauded of, as they have often been, a portion of their promised wages by the speculators, who went there expecting to find mines of wealth in their ignorance and simplicity. They are these last, chiefly, who are the loudest in repeating the old plantation dogma, that nothing but the whip can make the negro work. This people have been embarrassed by hindrances and obstructions, to which I shall briefly advert, at almost every step of their progress, put in their way by those who should have been, and in whom they expected to find, helpers—for such to their hope was every white Yankee. They suffered much injustice, fraud, and contempt, and because they did not submit with patience to the plantation standard, the dumb submissiveness of slaves, there were enough to see in their passive resistance to wrong the invincible indolence assumed to be characteristic of their race. It would seem to have been expected and required of these ignorant human outcasts, just emerging from the horrors of an oppression of generations, tending to crush out all distinctive human attributes, that they should exhibit the full-blown and matured virtues of free manhood. No subject race, whether subject by law like the Southern slave, or by the operation of social and economic forces, as the laboring classes everywhere, would stand the tests by which, as it would seem, the freedmen have been too often judged. Their manhood is crippled and defaced by a wrong in which we acquiesced for those generations, and were willing to acquiesce for other generations. They are what we have suffered them to be made, and because we do not find them what it was impossible for them to be, shall we abandon them as hopeless of improvement and elevation? Shall we be content to give the name of freedom without giving them also the means of self-protection? In this day of retribution and atonement shall their future be given into the hands of the old oppressors, that they may bind them with new chains, made more galling by the glimpses they have caught of freedom, to the tender mercies of men embittered and transformed to enemies by the very means through which Providence has been bringing them out of bondage?

I have not gone much into detail, but will state what I believe to be the net result of the experience in the Department of the South—that the negroes have demonstrated more than their availability as an agricultural peasantry. They have also so far proven that they possess the capacity of forethought, voluntary industry, prudence, and ability to conduct processes and calculate results necessary for independent owners and cultivators, that those qualities may be safely assumed as elements in all discussions of the problem—*what to do with the negro?* These qualities will be safely and healthily developed by giving them scope and opportunity, by leaving the freedmen, as men of other races are left, to themselves, under the protection of equal laws, and with not one of the common excitements to industry and self-elevation denied or withheld from them.

I can only glance at some of the hinderances and influences adverse to the progress of the freedmen at which I have hinted. They are, the almost universal belief among white men, even the ostensible liberators, of the essential inferiority of the black race, and their incapacity of rising to the rank of recognized manhood; their consequent contempt for the negro, or indifference to his present or future condition; the general want of sympathy, and the undisguised hostility of the military authorities; the many wrongs suffered from open violence, or fraud and swindling committed by whites, soldiers and civilians; their unavoidable distrust of the intentions and good faith of the government, produced eminently by the apparent breaches of promise in the matters of the lands, the military conscription, and the pay of the soldiers; the uncertain, ill-defined, and continually disputed powers of the officer appointed by the government as its special representative to the negroes for their protection and improvement; the want of the cordial cooperation of the military authorities, so indispensable to the success of its operations; the conflicts of jurisdiction and questions of authority raised by some of the Department commanders.

I am not at liberty to say more on this last point, perhaps have already suggested too much. Gen. Saxton has made a full report to the Secretary of War of his administration, his doings, endeavors, difficulties, and failures. Until that report is officially published, he is not at liberty to anticipate the action of the Secretary by authorizing an abstract of it for public or private use.

A word as to the allotment of lands in the Department to the freedmen, under the order of Gen. Sherman. Some difficulties, chiefly that of obtaining sufficient means of transportation, which were to be furnished by the Department commander, delayed the execution of the order. Yet it was begun, and prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances permitted. Gen. Saxton estimated that there were about 100,000 persons to be provided for. On the 1st of June, about 40,000 had been colonized, and received their allotments upon the islands of South Carolina and Georgia, and the coasts designated in the order.

Permit me to state the conclusion of the whole matter in words which I find readly written to my hand: "The experiment with the Freedmen in this Department is a success, and that must be summary and substance of all true reports concerning them in their new condition. Amid all their obstructions, and in spite of them, they have made constant progress, and proved their right to be received into the full communion of freemen. They have shown that they can appreciate freedom as the highest boon; that they will be industrious and provident, with the same incitements which stimulate the industry of other men in free societies; that they understand the value of property and are eager for its acquisition, especially of land; that they can conduct their private affairs with sagacity, prudence, and success; that they are not ignorant from natural incapacity, but from the brutishness of their former condition; that they are intelligent, desirous and apt to acquire knowledge of letters, docile and receptive pupils; that they aspire to, and adopt, as fast as means and opportunity admit, the social forms and habits of civilization; that they quickly get rid of in freedom the faults and vices generated by Slavery, and in truthfulness, fidelity, and honesty, may be compared favorably with men of another color, in conditions as, and even less, unfavorable to the development of those qualities; that they are remarkably susceptible of religious emotion, and the inspirations of music; that, in short, they are endowed with all the instincts, passions, affections, sensibilities, powers, aspirations, and possibilities, which are the common attributes of human nature. They have given the highest proof of manhood by bravery and discipline on many a battle-field, where defeat, they well knew, had for them no mercy. The senseless prejudices and bitter contempt toward their race are disappearing before their peaceful and orderly conduct under trials and provocations, their patient hope and heroism in war. The events of four years have been disciplining the mind of the nation to prepare it to give them full recoguition and ample justice."

Pardon me that I have burdened you with so many words. If they convey little information, they will at least indicate the pleasure with which Gen. Saxton, and myself in his behalf, have endeavored to supply it.

Yours respectfully and truly,

J. A. SAXTON.

GOV. HOLDEN.—The Raleigh *Standard*, lately edited by Gov. Holden, and now conducted by his son, may be taken as an exponent of the sentiments of the Union men of the South. It declares that in North Carolina they are a unit in support of this programme of principles:

1. Unconditional, cheerful submission to the national authority.

2. The prompt insertion in the State Constitution by the approaching Convention, of the ordinance of '87, forever abolishing slavery or involuntary servitude in this State.

3. The prompt non-recognition of debts contracted by the State in aid of the rebellion; but an equally prompt determination to pay every cent of the State debt contracted previously to the war.

4. The inviolability of private contracts, and such action by the Convention as will cure all defects in the bargains and titles since May 20, 1861, and provide for the payment of private debts contracted since that date on a just basis.

5. The right of the States to determine the question of suffrage for themselves.

6. Unqualified opposition to what is called negro suffrage.

SUFFRAGE IN FREE STATES.

From the Chicago Tribune.

WE gave yesterday an abstract of the laws relating to the suffrage in the various Southern States as they existed prior to secession. We present for comparison the various provisions in force in the free States on this question.

MAINE,

by her Constitution adopted October 29th, 1819, gives the ballot to every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having resided in the State three months. But persons in the military, naval, or marine service, quartered in the State, and students attending a seminary of learning, do not acquire a residence thereby. (Including negroes).

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

by her Constitution, adopted 1792, still in force, gives the ballot to "every male inhabitant" of twenty-one years, except paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request. Freehold property qualifications were formerly required for office-holders, but these are abolished. New Hampshire never excluded colored men from voting or holding office.

VERMONT,

which abolished slavery by her Constitution, adopted July 4th, 1793, declared in her Bill of Rights that "all freemen, having sufficient evidence of common interest with an attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers and be elected into office". By article 21, "every man" twenty-one years of age, who has resided one year in the State, who behaves himself quietly and peaceably, and who will take an oath to vote "so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good" of the State may vote. In Vermont, therefore, "a white man is as good as a negro, if he behaves himself as well"—not otherwise.

MASSACHUSETTS,

by her original Constitution, adopted in 1780, gave the ballot to every male person twenty-one years of age, resident in the Commonwealth, having an annual income of three pounds from a freehold, or any estate worth £60.

By the amendment now in force the ballot belongs to every male citizen, twenty-one years of age (except paupers and persons under guardianship), who shall have paid any tax assessed within two years, or who shall be exempted from taxation. But by Art. 20, of the Amendments, "No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the Constitution of this Commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his name: Provided, however, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any persons prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect." Massachusetts, therefore, never excluded any man from voting on account of color.

RHODE ISLAND,

by Constitution of 1842, gives the right of suffrage:

1. To every male citizen, of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, owning real estate worth $134, or renting $7 per annum.

2. To every *native* male citizen of full age, two years in the State, six months in the town, who is duly registered, who has paid $1 tax, or done militia service within the year. Hence in Rhode Island a native negro votes without a property qualification, while a foreign born white citizen cannot.

CONNECTICUT

gives the ballot to all persons, whether white or black, who were freemen at the adoption of her Constitution (1818), and subsequently to "every white male citizen of the United States," of full age, resident six months in the town, and owning a freehold of the yearly value of $7, or who shall have performed militia duty, paid a State tax, and sustained a good moral character witnin the year. This was amended in 1845 by striking out the property and tax-paying qualification, and fixing the residence at one year in the State, and six months in the town. Only those negroes have voted in Connecticut who were admitted freedmen prior to 1818.

INDIANA

gives the right of suffrage to "every white male citizen of the United States," of full age and six months' residence in the State, and every white male of foreign birth and full age, who has resided one year in the United States, and six months preceding the election in the State, and who has declared his intention to become a citizen. No soldier or marine shall acquire a vote by being quartered in the State, nor shall any person lose his vote by absence in the service of the Sate or United States. "No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

ILLINOIS,

by her Constitution of 1847 gives the vote to "every white male citizen" of full age, residing one year in the State, and "every white male inhabitant" who was a resident of the State at the adoption of this Constitution. Like provisions to those of Indiana exist here, relative to soldiers, seamen, marines, and persons in the service of the United States.

MISSOURI,

by her recent Free State Constitution excludes the blacks from voting.

MICHIGAN,

by her Constitution adopted 1850, gives the ballot to every white male citizen, to every white male inhabitant residing in the State June 24th, 1835, and to every white male inhabitant residing in the State January 1st, 1850, who has declared his intention etc., or who has resided two and a half years in the State, and declared his intention, and to every civilized male Indian inhabitant, not a member of any tribe. But no person shall vote unless of full age, and a resident three months in the State and ten days in the town. Like provisions as to persons in military and naval service, students, etc.

IOWA.

Every "white male citizen" of U. S. of full age, resident six months in the State, sixty days in the county, (with like exceptions of persons in military or naval service, idiots, insane persons, and criminals.)

NEW YORK

admits to the suffrage "every male citizen" of full age, who shall have been ten days a citizen, one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no man of color shall vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth $250, over incumbrances, on which he shall have paid a tax, and he is to be subject to no direct tax unless he owns such freehold. Laws are authorized, and have been passed, excluding from the suffrage, persons convicted of bribery, larceny, or infamous crime, also persons betting on the election. No person gains or loses a residence by reason of presence or absence in the service of the United States—nor in navigation—nor as a student in a seminary—nor in any asylum or prison. A registry law also exists.

NEW JERSEY,

the first of those enumerated which absolutely makes color the test of voting, and in which slavery existed up to a very recent period, gives the ballot, by its Constitution of 1844, to "every white male citizen" of the United States, of full age, residing one year in the State and five months in the county, except that no soldier or marine quartered therein shall acquire the right, and no pauper, idiot, insane person or persons convicted of a crime which excludes him from being a witness shall vote.

PENNSYLVANIA

gives a vote to "every white freeman," of full age, who has resided one year in the State and ten days in the election district, and has within two years paid a tax, except that a once qualified voter returning into the State after an absence which disqualifies him from voting, regains his vote by a six months' residence, and except that white free citizens under twenty-two and over twenty-one vote without paying taxes.

OHIO,

by her Constitution of 1851, limits the elective franchise to "every white male citizen" of the United States, of full age, resident, one year in the State, excluding persons in the military and naval service and idiots and insane persons. But, the courts of Ohio having held that every person of one-half white blood is a "white male citizen" within the Constitution and that the burden of proof is with the challenging party, to show that the person is more than half black, which is impracticable, we believe that in practice, negores in Ohio vote without restriction.

WISCONSIN.

Every male person of full age, resident one year in the State, and being either: 1. A white citizen of the United States, 2. A white alien who has declared his intentions, 3. A person of Indian blood who has once been declared a citizen by act of Congress, 4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. With like exceptions of felons, insane persons, and soldiers etc., stationed in the State.

CALIFORNIA.

Every white male citizen of the United States (or of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under treaty of Queretaro) of full age, resident six months in the State and thirty days in the district. The Legislature has power to extend the right to Indians and their descendants. (Like sundry provisions as above.)

MINNESOTA.

Every male person of full age, resident one year in the United States and four months in the State, and being either: 1. A white citizen of the United States, 2. A white alien who has declared his intentions, 3. Civilized persons of mixed white and Indian blood, 4. Civilized Indians certified by a district court to be fit for citizenship. (Like sundry provisions as above.)

OREGON.

Every white male citizen of full age, six months a resident in the State, and every white male alien, of full age, resident in the United States one year, who has declared his intentions, may vote, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto."

KANSAS

gives the ballot to every white male adult resident six months in the State and thirty days in the town, who is either a citizen or has declared his intentions.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Every white male citizen (except minors, lunatics and felons), resident one year in the State and thirty days in the county.

The results sum up thus: Of the twenty-one free States enumerated eight permit negro suffrage to a greater or less extent. These are the New England States, New York and Ohio. Of the remainder, two, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are strongly "Democratic," and the rest framed their Constitutions and applied for admission at a time when slavery ruled Congress and the nation. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas and Illinois (seven), admit as voters those not yet citizens; and beside the New England States, four, to wit: Michigan, Wisconsin, California and Minnesota provide for voting by Indians. One (Massachusetts) excludes the ignorant, and one (Oregon) excludes Chinamen.

CLOSING THE COLORED SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Chronicle.

IT is related by ornithologists and travellers in his native haunts, that the ostrich, when hard pursued, sometimes undertakes to hide himself in the desert by thrusting his head into the sand, thereby foolishly supposing that his whole body is hidden from view. There are a great many people in this world whose shrewdness and cunning are fully up to the standard of the feathered biped. "Speaking of ostriches," we are reminded of a piece of strategy adopted by our City Fathers that will do to be narrated in this connection. For several years past Congress has endeavored by legislation to oblige the municipal authorities of the cities of Washington and Georgetown to set aside, for the support of colored schools, the money which *colored people* are taxed to support schools. Congress thought it hardly fair that colored men should be taxed to support exclusive white schools. Well, the Washington authorities higgled about this and tried to get rid of paying it altogether, but finally paid a *portion* of the sums due for that purpose. In June, 1864, in order to oblige the equitable performance of this duty, Congress enacted that "the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown shall set apart from the school fund such a proportionate part thereof as the colored children between the ages of six and seventeen years bear to the whole number thereof." Georgetown has done this. But Washington has not. Not only has she not done it, but she has imitated the ostrich. *She hasn't raised any school fund this year at all.* What, says the startled reader, are the schools in this city to be closed altogether? Oh, no—*only the colored schools!* Don't you see? Congress has enacted that the due proportion of the "School Fund" shall be devoted to the colored schools. The "School Fund," therefore, must be shared with the blacks. There is no getting over, under, or around *that.* But our cunning City Fathers *have just dropped the school tax from the levy this year, but have increased the real estate tax* from seventy to seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars; and with this and other increased taxes, the *white* schools can be easily taken care of. There *is* no "School Fund," and, therefore, you see, the colored schools can't have their "proportionate part thereof." How the "City Fathers" must have rubbed their hands and chuckled as they contemplated the shrewd dodge by which they outwitted Congress.

But we are strongly inclined to suspect that they forgot, in the midst of their glee, that Congress possessed the legal, constitutional power to make *voters* of colored men in this District. They *must* have left out of their calculations the fact that Congress would, naturally indignant at this piece of petty chicanery, be very strongly induced to put the power to right their own wrongs in the hands of the colored men themselves, by giving them a right to a voice in the election of the men who are to make a tax levy, as well as to assign its proportions to different interests. If a stronger argument could be brought to the attention of the next Congress for granting the right of suffrage to the blacks of this District than the true history this little transaction affords, we wish some one would call our attention to it. If Senator Wilson's sarcastic allusion to the absence of the city authorities from the colored celebration on the Fourth of July is not realized in another year, it will not be the fault of the men who run the municipal machine at present.

GEN. COX AND THE COLORED MAN.

[The Nashville *Colored Tennessean* of the 12th instant has an able Review of the letter of Gen. Cox, of Ohio, on the question of colored suffrage and citizenship. It closes as follows:]

FANNIE KEMBLE, in that remarkable book of hers, "A Diary of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation," records, with the characteristic frankness of an Englishwoman, a most pertinent reply she made to her husband's (Mr. Butler) statement of this race hatred. We have not the work by us, and cannot give the words exact, but in substance they were: "I cannot perceive this to be true. Southern gentlemen, in fact, all men in the South, associate with these people in the most intimate relations; you cohabit with the women, children are born of this relation, you are suckled at the breast of black women, you mingle with them in familarity which to me is insupportable, play with them as children, and have them about your persons as men and women. All this you permit, nay, like as slaves. Talk of their freedom and you abominate them. I conclude, therefore, that your prejudices are not against them as a race, but against freedom, virtue, morality, marriage, justice; all of which things would then have to be regarded."

"That's what's the matter." It is hatred of the negro's progress, it is hatred of his freedom, of his manhood, of the rights

Cox not perceiving the position in which they are placed by the arguments they advanced. We regret still more, that he should lend the weight of his name and influence to such an issue. It is playing into the hands of his and our enemies. Look how admiringly this letter is inserted in the reactionary journals everywhere. As a matter of policy it is a blunder, if not worse. The necessity of race-separation is not now on the carpet. It is not in the ring. The politician who unnecessarily drags in such subjects only aids his foes, giving them a handle to work with, and alienating far more friends than he gains.

This whole question of manhood suffrage is a simple one, and is, if men will look at it from the simple and human stand point of a wise equity, entirely disconnected with any question of the races being able to live together. We have done so for two hundred years, as master and slave. *We know we can live in harmony with the whites as freemen*, if only allowed to. If there shall hereafter anything arise justifying Gen. Cox's fears, mark what we say: "It will not grow out of the bestowal of civil rights upon us; it will not come from the perfecting of our position as *freemen*, but will come out of attempts to hinder progress, and debar us from the rights of man, as understood in this Republic."

There is but one other word to add here. It is to warn the country of a fact borne out by all history. It is this. A people can be kept in complete bondage much easier than be retained in a partial bondage. The planters of the British West Indies were glad to get shut of the apprenticeship system by which transition was abridged. No danger need be apprehended if the national honor is redeemed, and we are placed where we can protect ourselves. Do this now while the power is given; the whites will acquiesce, and the exuberant gratitude of the blacks will be mainly manifested in efforts to be worthy of their position. There will be no difficulty of importance. Delay it, let it be a bone of contention for years to come, something for demagogues to play with, and trouble will most likely result.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

NO STATE SHALL MAKE ANY DISTINCTION IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AMONG THE NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES RESIDING WITHIN ITS LIMITS, OR AMONG PERSONS BORN OR ITS SOIL OF PARENTS PERMANENTLY RESIDENT THERE, ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, COLOR, OR DESCENT.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD, chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, has lately made a speech in Maine, giving a pretty full account of the organization and operations of his Bureau. It is meant to be accepted by the public as an account of his stewardship, and we presume will meet with far more applause than criticism. Much of it is in a creditable tone, and as for the record of his work, there will be many to see that a good deal has been done, with few to remark how much has been left undone. We will attempt the latter; but, first, a word about Gen. Howard. He never was our choice for the position he holds, nor do we believe he would have been designated for it by any of the leading anti-slavery men of the country. When the Bureau was created, many persons were named for it. Gen. Butler, Gen. Saxton, Robert Dale Owen and others, about whose opinions there could be no question; but nobody named Gen. Howard. He is an officer in the regular army, a graduate of West Point, has been a successful general, saved the day at Gettysburg, and afterward led one column of Sherman's army through Georgia and the Carolinas. He is honest, well-meaning, of good abilities in his profession, of little experience out of it. Nobody ever heard of him as an anti-slavery man, though every General who has anti-slavery principles had abundant opportunity to display them during the war. He was not chosen by the Government for any bad reason; but his appointment has made, we have been assured, at the instance of Mr. Stanton, to appease the wrath of Gen. Sherman! That officer was angry with the Secretary of War for exposing his worse than blunders in the Johnston treaty, and it was deemed a cheap and easy way to pacify him to put one of his generals at the head of a Bureau charged with the welfare of four millions of emancipated negroes.

Being thus appointed, Gen. Howard's first act was to issue an order embodying an insult to the race he was elected to protect. We expressed our opinion of that at the time and need not repeat it. The fact that Gen. Howard thought it necessary to inform the negro that "he should not harbor the thought that the Government will support him in idleness," was evidence enough that Gen. Howard misunderstood his position, his relations to the freedmen, and their character as a race. His subordinates took up the cry, and for weeks we heard nothing, from one end of the land to the other, but passionate exhortations to the negro to work. One would have supposed no black man had ever lifted a hoe. Now, Gen. Howard has so far improved his opportunities for information as to discover that the blacks have heretofore, in slavery, supported themselves and their masters. Hence he is ready, so far as he understands the matter, to give them a chance to work on their own account.

The Bureau was organized with a Commissioner, ten Assistant Commissioners, and ten clerks. There was no money to pay them, so Gen. Howard secured his officers by detail from the army, and when these were still found insufficient, he fell back on the military governments at the South, sub-agents being detailed by the generals commanding to report to the Assistant Commissioners. From beginning to end, therefore, on Gen. Howard's own showing, the Bureau was a military organization, dependent on the Secretary of War, and on the generals scattered all over the South, for the character of its officers. A pro-slavery general could detail the most pro-slavery officer in his division, and Gen. Howard does not appear to have had any military authority over them. What could be expected of such an organization?

Subsequently, the War Department issued an order directing military commanders to aid the officers of the Bureau with military force, if necessary for the enforcement of their authority and the protection of the negroes. To what extent that order has been obeyed, our columns for the last two months have shown. The agents of the Bureau have been powerless in those districts in which the commandant was opposed to their plans. The letter of Mr. Saxton, which we print on the outside this week, speaks for South Carolina. The report of Gen. Saxton, not yet published, will give a more detailed, and, if we are rightly informed, an infinitely more gloomy picture of affairs under his management. Than Gen. Saxton there is no man more devoted to the cause which he represents, none more experienced or capable, yet he found himself hampered in a Department over which he had had nominal control, first as Military Governor, and afterward as Commissioner for the Bureau, for more than three years. He was obliged to look on while innumerable outrages were committed on the negroes of Charleston, and on every plantation in rebel hands in Carolina or Georgia. He did not command a single soldier; he could not enforce a single order. Well-meaning men came North from Charleston, and said to us, "Gen. Saxton does not protect the freedmen. He issues just orders, but does not execute them." They forgot that while the nominal authority resided with him, the real power was in the hands of those who hated both him and the negroes. The order of the War Department was derided and defied, and Gen. Hatch's Provost-Marshals were more often the slave-drivers for rebel planters than guardians of the freedmen against the rapacity and cruelty of their former masters.

Do we hold Gen. Howard responsible for this? Not altogether; but we are compelled to say of him that while—judging from his speech—he did endeavor to establish a system of protection, and did in fact accomplish much good, he proved incompetent for the great work that was imposed on him. He lacked administrative talent, lacked personal force, and lacked that clear view of the necessities of the situation without which success was impossible. The law was defective, no doubt, as Gen. Howard claims; but a great deal has been done in this war with much less law than Gen. Howard had. For instance, when the cry of retrenchment came, the Commissary-General cut off the rations of the teachers in the negro schools. There was no law for it. No; nor had been for four years. Yet the rations had never before been withheld. Gen. Howard's agent, told him they should lose half their teachers. He went to the Commissary-General, to the Secretary of War, and to the President, and compromised by getting permission for the teachers to buy their rations of the Government at cost. Conceive Gen. Butler tolerating such an interference with the operation of his Department! And it is the same all through. Gen. Howard simply reflects the average opinion of the Administration on matters touching the welfare of the negroes. In many cases he has acted with good sense and courage, but he utterly fails to impress any decided policy on the Government. He does not steer his ship; he lets her drift. In Alabama at this moment the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are rebel civil officers of the rebel State of Alabama, whom Provisional Gov. Parsons reappointed. That is a good specimen of the drifting policy. Gen. Howard has told us he had to get his agents in the first place from the military governments. They being superseded by the provisional arrangement of the President, Gen. Howard can think of nothing better than to go with the current, and accept the new dispensation. A rebel mayor refuses to become an agent; forthwith he is removed and another appointed. Why not have appointed an agent independently? The power that could remove a mayor and make another, for the sake of having the second subordinate to the Bureau, could surely have nominated the agent in the first place. In Mississippi, Gen. Slocum has issued an order—elsewhere printed—so insolent and contemptuous toward his brother officer who is Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, that if Gen. Howard has one particle of self-respect, he must offer the War Department the alternative of Gen. Slocum's removal or his own resignation. For Gen. Slocum requires every District and Post-Commander in his Department to sit in judgment on the acts of Gen. Howard, and to decide in each case as it arises whether he has or has not exceeded his powers under the laws of Congress. This they are to do whenever application for aid is made to them, and in their own discretion are to grant or withhold the military force which the War Department enjoins them to supply on requisition of the Bureau. In the whole Department of Mississippi a lieutenant of infantry under Gen. Slocum is more powerful to assist or to injure the freedmen than the Head of the Freedmen's Bureau. Will Gen. Howard stand that? He has permitted similar interference in many cases before, but we can recall no instance in which the affront was so open and so gross as this which Gen. Slocum offers him. Regard for the rights of his wards has not hitherto led him to protest; let us see if his sensitiveness to an insult as a soldier can force from him a remonstrance.

This may be deemed harsh criticism; we mean it as such. We propose to relax nothing from the austerest judgment on the doings of Gen. Howard and his Bureau. The cause of the negro was ours before it was his, and we do not relinquish our guardianship because the Administration has reinforced us with a West Point general and a Military Bureau. "Though the Greeks bring gifts, we distrust them still." We promise to be not less but more watchful. We think the organization of this Bureau inefficient; it wants system, vigor, intelligence, and zeal. Until it gets them, and until public opinion coerces the administration to take justice as well as charity for its motto, the Bureau can not do the work which it was created to accomplish.

No Southern candidate for Congress or any State office has yet, so far as we have seen, ventured to declare for negro suffrage. There is no party in the South for it, and no single man for it, prominent enough to aspire to office, or courageous enough to announce his convictions. Martin F. Lipscomb, of Richmond, candidate for Congress, has issued an address in which he says:

"Whether the negro should be allowed to vote, should, in my opinion, be left to the action of the separate States. I will not, in my present limits, enter into a discussion of the subject, especially as it cannot be said to be just now fairly before the public. It is only as yet talked of and agitated as a question to come up hereafter."

Yet Mr. Lipscomb is loyal, believes slavery dead, and is for letting it stay dead, and does not hesitate to avow himself against all State Rights heresies:

"Touching the question of State Rights I have only to say I am an advocate for a strong, consolidated, central government. I would have it so strong that based as it is on the affections of the people for a foundation, all the powers of the earth shall not shake it. *I should do injustice to myself did I not advert to the disposition which, in my opinion, should be made of any secessionists that may exist or that may hereafter show themselves. I would have the General Government establish in each State lunatic asylums for this wicked and unfortunate class of persons, whose care and custody shall be under the superintendence of the Freedmen's Bureau.*"

If such a man as that has not a word to say for the negro's rights as a citizen, from whom in the South are we to expect it?

Mr. Robert Ridgway, the editor of the Richmond *Whig*, announces himself as a candidate for Congress. He is opposed to any "proscription or punishment upon a brave and chivalrous people in their hour of destitution and distress." He does not want Jeff. Davis or any one else concerned in the rebellion punished, and thinks he should be immediately set free. Mr. James F. Johnson, of Liberty, Bedford County, is another. He promises to favor and encourage the emigration and colonization of the negro population, to urge the repeal of all laws confiscating the property of those who cooperated with the South in the rebellion, and will do what he can to effect the removal of the United States troops from the limits of Virginia. Why should he not? It is only one step further than "Governor" Pierpont has already taken in petitioning the President to remove the *colored* troops from that State. With his influence, representing that of the Administration in Virginia, we are likely to have a Congressional delegation from Virginia just about as loyal as that which represented the State in the winter of '60-'61.

SAYS the Chicago *Republican*, a recent convert, if this extract truly represents its views:

"It is reported that Gen. Sheridan lately expressed himself in favor of negro suffrage. Perhaps so, and perhaps not; it will be quite time enough to attribute to him such an opinion when we have it in an authoritative form. But of one thing all men may be certain, and that is that suffrage of all loyal men, white or black, in the rebel States, is the only basis on which the political organization of these States can now be reconstructed. The plan of reconstruction on the old principle of class privilege, clearly will have no other result than to put the rebels in power again, and to a great extent nullify the victory of the war. Either universal suffrage or prolonged military government—there is no other alternative."

IF Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, is to be believed, his outrageous speech on the 3d of July, printed in the STANDARD of July 29, is approved by the Secretary of State! Let our readers turn to that paper and see for themselves what Mr. Seward thinks "a very good speech." Moreover, it appears that the President and Gov. Perry are perfectly agreed in their ideas of reconstruction, and especially in considering "any attempt on the part of Congress to control the elective franchise of a State, an *unwarrantable usurpation!*" We predict that the President will be somewhat wiser before he gets through with his next Congress.

THE Sham Democracy of Maine, at their State Convention, August 15, adopted among others, the following resolution:

Resolved, That banishing all minor party considerations, and acting in the spirit of an enlarged and generous patriotism, we will cordially support President Johnson in the policy which he has avowed, to enable the States late in revolt to put their governments in practical operation, and in all such constitutional measures as he may inaugurate to harmonize the country and restore and cement the union of the States.

The Republicans of the same State blow hot and cold alternately, thus:

Resolved, That the citizens of Maine renew their emphatic endorsement of the principles and measures of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, who was stricken down by assassination because of his signal devotion to human freedom and the American Union; and that this convention expresses its earnest confidence in the policy of President Andrew Johnson, who seems to be treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor in the great work of securing national restoration, equality of human rights, and enduring peace.

Resolved, That in reorganizing the States lately in rebellion, it is the right as well as the duty of the national authority to demand as a condition precedent to their resuming the exercise of their political powers, that they shall ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, that they shall remove all the disabilities which, under that system, are attached to any class on account of color, and secure to all persons perfect equality before the law.

They are for the President, but against his policy. The endorsement of the Democrats is much more hearty and to the point. The truth is, the Republicans o Maine are Radical Republicans, and for negro suffrage; the Democrats are, of course, against negro suffrage, and *therefore* endorse President Johnson's reconstruction policy.

GEN. BUTLER'S late Chief of Staff, Col. John W. Shaffer, sends a private letter to the editor of the N. Y. *Citizen* from which we take this on Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage:

"The most of my time, apart from business hours, is now spent in pitching into the very loose way in which our Government is managing the rebel States. You know I am Radical to the core, and insist on full and complete indemnification for the future; and, to the end that we may have that, I insist on *all loyal men*, black or white, and none other, taking part in the reconstruction of the rebel States; and when they are fully organized and in working order, then I am willing to take a reasonable proportion of the disloyal into the church; or rather, take them in in such numbers as not to endanger the fabric built by loyal men. *I swear to you, Miles, any settlement short of this is an outrage to the hundreds of thousands of our noble dead who surrendered their lives a willing sacrifice that our Government might stand among the nations of the earth as a government of universal liberty, and a government that gave to all equal rights under and before the law.*

Understand me. I don't believe, if the disloyal are all pardoned (as I fear they will be), and allowed to take part in the politics of the country, that it will be ten years before the devilish dogma of State Sovereignty will prevail. *We have beaten the rebel army; but we have not destroyed their political heresies, and unless we do that, we fall far short of our duty.* But enough of this—I did not intend to talk politics when I began this letter."

That is a great deal of gospel in a small space, and we rejoice to know that Col. Shaffer is at work in Illinois on such a platform; for there are few young men in that State with more popularity, political influence, or ability than he has. If he will employ the whole of it in uncompromising devotion to such principles as he avows above, he will greatly help to regenerate the party with which he acts.

HERE is a paragraph from the London *Reader* which we commend to the owners of the daily papers in America—the fact for meditation and the example for imitation:

The proprietors of certain daily newspapers take no pains to conceal the facts that these papers are both read by all the world, and also yield them an income equivalent to a king's ransom. Those who boast about their wealth are seldom those who distribute it with open hands; consequently, when we hear so much about the extraordinary success of certain newspapers, we naturally expect to hear nothing about the great liberality of their proprietors. A daily paper which is more notable for its high standing than remarkable for its ostentation, has recently set a very good example to its contemporaries. The past year having proved a very prosperous one, the proprietors of the *Daily News* have distributed a large share of their increased profits among the members of their staff. We are very glad to record a fact so honorable to the proprietors of a newspaper. We sincerely trust that, in place of being the rare exception, it will hereafter become the usual practice for the proprietors of successful newspapers and literary publications to give the reapers good reason to rejoice whenever the annual harvest has been unusually bountiful.

THE Mississippi Convention has passed the following Amendment to the State Constitution:

"The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State; and the Legislature, at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare may require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

That we denounce as a fraud and a conspiracy. Under the latter clause of the amendment there is no outrage on the negro which may not be legally committed with perfect impunity, if the State is once admitted under that Constitution. We do not believe Congress can be hoodwinked by such a transparent trick.

PRESTON KING has been appointed Collector of New York City in place of Simeon Draper, removed, and Moses F. Odell is made Naval Officer. The change is a declaration of war on the Radicals by the President. Mr. King has been Andrew Johnson's confidential adviser in his reconstruction policy, and will engineer the politics of New York to the damage of the Radical wing of the Republican party. Mr. Odell is a Democrat, pure and simple, voted for McClellan, and is appointed, apparently, for no better reason than to reward and still further conciliate those Democrats who, like the Maine people and the editor of the *World*, tender their "support" to the President.

WE commend to the attention of our readers the admirable letter from our New Orleans correspondent, herewith printed. The present position of Louisiana, the attitude of parties, the purposes of the disloyal majority, the dangers impending over the heads of the freedmen, and the miseries of their actual condition are lucidly and briefly set forth. Admirers of Gen. Banks—if such he still have—will find a portrait of their favorite, not flattering, perhaps, but truthful. Other letters from the same pen may be looked for hereafter.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following from Washington: "It is known that Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has failed to keep his promise made to President Johnson, either in letter or spirit; and it is not improbable that his concern may come to a summary close before long."

THE *Athenæum* must think twice before it again rebukes our authors for "Americanisms," since it permits a correspondent to invent and print such a word as "railroadically," than which we remember nothing worse, even in the nondescript dialect of the reporters for the New York daily press.

President Johnson has appointed Maj.-Gen. Hovey, of Indiana, to the important position of Minister to Peru.

BURIAL OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 14, 1865.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR: In your paper of July 22d, 1865, appeared a letter from Mr. James Redpath entitled "A Defence of Gen. Hatch," in which, after giving that officer credit for abolishing at Charleston the practice of interring the remains of colored soldiers in Potters Field, Mr. Redpath continues, "Now this, as far as my knowledge goes, is the first time in the Southern States that this decency has been done or permitted to our dead patriots of colored blood."

Will you be kind enough to publish, for the information of Mr. Redpath and your many readers, the fact, that at Beaufort, S. C., (where the first colored troops were organized under the direction of Gen. Saxton) no distinction on account of color has ever been permitted in the disposition made of the remains of soldiers of the armies of the United States.

It appears from the records in the Quartermaster's Office, that from August 1st, 1862, to August 1st, 1865, there have been buried in the Soldiers Cemetery near Beaufort six hundred and forty-four (644) white, and six hundred and eighty-one (681) colored soldiers.

I am, sir, your obt. servant,
JAMES P. LOW.

PERSONAL.

A monument to John Brown is talked of in Torrington, Ct., where he was born.

Among the sayings attributed to Admiral Farragut is one that "you can no more make a sailor out of a landlubber by dressing him up in a sea-toggery and putting a commission in his pocket, than you could make a shoemaker of him by filling him with *sherry cobblers.*"

The Washington *Republican*, assuming to speak for Gen. Butler, says his reply to Chaplain Hudson's pamphlet will completely extinguish that gentleman, but is made for the purpose of unearthing and unveiling the rascalities of other persons of more importance.

Various reports give the impression that Tennyson is wasting away with a mortal disease. His American publishers, Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, have received recent letters from him to the effect that he is in his usual health. The reports to the contrary are unfounded.

It is alleged, but is scarcely credible, that at the examination of one of the public seminaries in a burgh not far from Edinburgh, the son of Dr. Pritchard, the wife murderer, a lad about eleven years of age, was called upon to recite before a public assembly the piece entitled "The Orphan Boy."

The Newburg (N. Y.) *Journal* of the 5th, relates that Richard H. Jackson, one of the employés of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, New York, having been granted two weeks leave from that concern, had just completed a trip to that city in a skiff, having rowed the entire distance from New York in three days, and would return to New York in the same way.

"If the North conquers," said Thomas Carlyle, a year or two ago, "England will go to democracy by express train." The North has conquered, and in the late English elections the aggregate Liberal vote was 194,924; the aggregate Tory vote, 178,737—Liberal majority, 16,187. But we suppose it is too much to hope that Carlyle will ever be a passenger on that train.

A New Orleans correspondent says the property of John Slidell, comprising eight hundred and forty-two lots and squares of ground, with stores, dwelling-houses and a banking-house, was sold for $100,410. Before the war it was estimated at $800,000. Had the war not taken place, it is estimated that Mr. Slidell would have been worth $2,000,000.

Mr. Beresford Hope, treasurer of the "Stonewall Jackson Memorial," answers an uneasy contributor through the London *Index*, that the funds are ready, and that the statue—by Mr. Foley—is nearly completed. Mr. Hope adds—whether meaning to be impudent or funny, we cannot say—that the place for the "Memorial" will be decided in Washington, and not in London.

Daniel Drew, the well-known steamboat man of New York, has just built a church in Carmel, Putnam County, New York, at a cost of $30,000. The parishioners have accordingly placed a marble slab in the front of the church, with the following extraordinary inscription elegantly carved thereon: "The Daniel Drew Methodist Episcopal Church!"

It is stated that Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond are competitors for the vacant U. S. Senatorship from New York. Mr. Raymond is also candidate for Speaker of the House, but with no possible chance against Colfax, while Mr. Greeley, if he misses the Senatorship, will be willing to accept the next nomination for Governor. In either case he will have to give up that fishing excursion he declares himself longing to take.

The War Department has done an act of justice in recently promoting Col. Edward N. Hallowell, of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment (colored), to a Brevet-Brigadier-Generalship. Gen. Hallowell belongs to an old Philadelphia family which, in spite of its Quaker principles, has contributed three of its members to the army, all of whom have distinguished themselves by their bravery and efficiency in the field.

The members of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond street, met to congratulate Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., on his election for Lambeth. The Rev. F. D. Maurice presided, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Layard, and M. Louis Blanc. The meeting was of the most pleasant character. It demonstrated the kindly feeling which exists between Mr. Hughes and those whose welfare he has done so much to promote.

Miss Clara Barton, under date of Aug. 2, writes from Andersonville, Ga., that up to that time there had been buried 6,822 soldiers. Denham avenue, through the centre of the grounds, is 40 feet wide, and lined on both sides with plants brought from Arlington Cemetery. The grounds are nearly all inclosed, and it was thought it might be necessary to send to Washington for an additional supply of head boards, as the eight thousand taken out were nearly exhausted.

An anecdote is told of the late Lord Chancellor of England, whose fall from his high position recently excited so much comment. It is said that, after the delivery of his grand farewell speech in the house, the first person he met was Lord Ebury, who has a hobby for altering the Church ritual. "My Lord," said the ex-Chancellor to him, "you can now read the burial service over me with whatever alterations you think proper."

Maj.-Gen. L. H. Rousseau, a member of Congress elect from the Louisville (Kentucky) district, who has won a national reputation as a bold and brilliant fighter, is now the chief politician in the State favoring the Constitutional Amendment, and will exercise a great influence on the action of the State Legislature. He is already spoken of as a candidate for State Senator in place of Powell, and will, in all probability, be elected. He will go to Congress in any event, as he is now a member elect of the House of Representatives.

Another dizzy Alpine height has been won by the prowess and endurance of a member of the Alpine Club. The Aiguille Verte, called the Aiguille Argentière in some maps, rearing its needle-like crest to the height of 13,432 feet, has been surmounted by Mr. Whymper, accompanied by a guide from Zermatt and another from the Oberland. The difficulties of climbing this peak are only second to those attending the surmounting of the still virgin Matterhorn. Mr. Whymper had tried three times before. Indeed, nothing short of an eagle could be expected to attain the summit of such a precipice as the Aiguille Verte.

A young American has won this year at Oxford an honor second to none. Francis Allston Channing, son of Rev. William Henry Channing, gained the "Chancellor's Prize," for the best English Essay. Young Channing had previously taken a high position for attainments in classics and mathematics, and is now a candidate for a fellowship. On "Commemoration Day," corresponding to our Commencements, he read his Essay before the large and distinguished assembly gathered in the Sheldonian Theatre.

Dr. Lieber—now Colonel Lieber—of the new Rebel Archive Bureau, has been assigned large and pleasant quarters in a house two blocks west of the War Department, which he will occupy till Ford's Theatre is ready for him. He has a most important work to do, and no man is better fitted by talents, education, and principles to do it. The future history-writing of this war most largely depend on the results of his researches and collations.

The rebel exchange commissioner, Robert Ould, was introduced into the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, by John Norrier, a lawyer of Washington. His presence caused a furore. The members and hangers-on of the court crowded around him to shake hands, and made such confusion that the business of the time was interfered with to some extent. Mr. Ould was formerly prosecuting attorney in the District, and might now appropriately exchange places with those whom he used to put in the dock.

The Boston appointments have been made as follows: Hannibal Hamlin, Collector, *vice* Goodrich; Daniel W. Gooch, Naval Officer, *vice* Tuck; and Gen. A. B. Underwood, Surveyor, *vice* Phelps. The new officers enter upon their duties on the first of September. Mr. Hamlin was recommended for Naval Officer and Mr. Gooch for Collector by the Congressional delegation, but it is understood that the variation of the appointment from the recommendation is made in accordance with the wishes of both parties. We may add that the Collectorship was tendered to Gov. Andrew and urged upon him by the President, but was peremptorily declined.

The disposition made of Mr. Peabody's munificent gift to the poor of London has already been mentioned. A block of lodging houses has been built, with sets of apartments, which are rented at two, three, and five shillings a week. But it appears that even needle-women do not make enough in London to pay the lowest of these rents, and so that class of people, who most need the charity, are excluded from it. The London press are accordingly somewhat severe in their criticisms of the way in which Mr. Peabody's money has been expended.

Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts has been invited by the trustees of Antioch College in Ohio to become the President of that institution, and will probably accept the invitation. The college property and funds are estimated at $250,000, free from all debt; and the trustees propose to contribute and raise $150,000 more, intending that the institution shall have the clear yearly income from $250,000. Its force of professors and teachers is to be enlarged, and Gov. Andrew will have the control of the college in almost all particulars if he become its President.

Professor Aytoun, one of the most eminent of modern Scottish litterateurs, died near Elgin, Morayshire, on the 4th of August. He was born in Edinburgh in 1813, was educated at the Edinburgh University, in 1840 was called to the bar, and in 1845 was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in his *Alma Mater*—a position which he held ever since. As a literary man Professor Aytoun is known by a vast number of contributions to *Blackwood's*, *Tait's*, and other magazines. His list of published books includes "The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," first published in collected form in 1848; "Firmilian, A Spasmodic Tragedy," 1864, a burlesque of the sensational drama; the "Bon Gaultier" ballads and many others.

At first thought there does not seem to be any connection between Madame Tussaud's Wax-work Exhibition and the law of copyright; yet, from news just received from Scotland, it seems not unlikely that the family of the late Dr. Pritchard will dispute the right of the proprietors to exhibit a wax effigy of the deceased murderer in the Chamber of Horrors, or in any other part of the Baker-street establishment. Some photographers and stationers in Dundee had thought proper to expose for sale, not only portraits of the prisoner, but of his family; and this coming to the knowledge of the latter, they obtained interdicts against any further sale, on the ground that such sale is unauthorized, and injurious to the feelings and interests of the family, who were innocent of the father's crime.

Charles A. Dana, now of the Chicago *Republican*, sometime Asst. Sec. of War, and aforetime managing editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*, says of our friend Sam. Wilkeson:

"One of the newspapers speaks of Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, the author of Jay Cooke's pamphlet showing that the national debt is a national blessing, as 'a youthful old veteran of journalism.' Mr. Wilkeson is certainly one of the cleverest writers ever connected with the American press, and Mr. Cooke showed his good sense when he put into his hands the preparation of the pamphlets and newspaper articles which were to bring the public loans he had to negotiate to the knowledge of all classes of the people. Of all the brilliant writers who at various times have been attached to the N. Y. *Tribune*, none ever wielded a more original or a more effective pen than Mr. Wilkeson."

All which we heartily indorse.

A piquant illustration of English aristocratic assumption has lately occurred. The Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham was summoned before a London magistrate for smoking in a railway carriage, but instead of appearing sent the annexed cool note to the President of the railway company:

"Sir: I demand the instant dismissal of the station-master named Atter, at your Vauxhall station, who has had the effrontery to apply for a summons (involving a breach of privilege) against me at the Wandsworth bench, for what he has the impudence to term smoking contrary to your by-law. I beg you to observe that the piece of impudence involves a breach of the privileges of the House of Lords, and that you, the chairman of the company, shall be held responsible for it.

WINCHELSEA AND NOTTINGHAM."

Nevertheless, the arrogant lord had to obey the magistrate's summons like any person of common blood, and was fined, and paid his fine.

In his speech on the Exchange at Liverpool, Mr. Gladstone said: "I have not been rejected by the working and teaching body of Oxford. By a large majority, they have declared in my favor."

The statistics of the *resident* voters given in the papers confirm this statement. The following is the result:

Professors—Gladstone	23	Hardy.....	11
Tutors and Lecturers—Gladstone	70	Hardy.....	22
Heads of Colleges—Gladstone....	12	Hardy.....	11
Fellows of Colleges—Gladstone..	209	Hardy.....	98
	314		142

Tested by literary reputations, the balance was still more strongly in favor of Mr. Gladstone. Almost every name known this side the water was in his favor, whether tractarians, essayists and reviewers, High Church or Broad Church,—Dr. Pusey, Mr. Keble, and the Bishop of Oxford, side by side with Professor Swett and Goldwin Smith. Mr. Gladstone was defeated by the dead weight of the non-resident M. A's, the smaller rural clergy and gentry, marshalled by the tory clubs of London.

In 1817, the late Mr. G. F. Furnivall, of Egham, attended Shelley's wife in her confinement, at Great Marlow, and was called up to London to see her again in 1819, on her return from the Continent. We have often, says the London *Reader*, heard Mr. Furnivall speak of Shelley's visits before and after his wife's confinement, to report progress, as the saying is. The poet would walk or row across to Egham—some eighteen miles—jump up on the surgery counter, tell his wife's state, and chat away, refusing always to take anything for refreshment but a bowl of milk after his long walk or pull, and looking, as the doctor said, more like a boy just from school than a married man. Of opposite principles in theology and politics, these two talkers had a good many fights, and the doctor used to flatter himself that he once cleverly stopped a discussion among Shelley and his friends, at Marlow, on the justifiableness of suicide, by producing his case of dissecting knives, and saying, "Well, gentlemen, if any of you want to put your theory into practise, there are the tools in good order; set to work." The subject was forthwith changed. Another matter on which poet and doctor could not agree was, the treatment of Shelley by his wife. Mrs. Shelley used to order her husband about worse than if he had been her footman; and so bullied him, that the doctor more than once remonstrated with him for standing it. But the poet always quietly put the matter aside, and only laughed heartily at the doctor's advice to divide the house between him and his wife on the Irishman's plan—"Be Jabers, I'd give her the outside, and kape the inside to meself." Mr. Furnivall died on the 7th of June last, aged eighty-four years and one month.

It is with regret, says the London *Review*, that we announce the decease of Mr. W. H. Smith, senior, the founder of the great newspaper and railway book-stall business in connection with all the great lines of traffic throughout Great Britain. It is fully twenty-five years ago that Mr. Smith's attention was first directed to the newspaper business in connection with the principal railways. Being "packer," and agent to several country dealers, it occurred to him that he could dispatch his country parcels and supply the principal termini at one and the same time. This eventually led to "stalls," and, as these stalls extended to the larger towns with the increase of traffic, serial literature, and then sixpenny and shilling books, were displayed for sale. Gradually this business assumed its present giant proportions, and, owing to great industry and never-failing punctuality, the firm may be said now to have obtained almost a complete monopoly of the several lines, and of the book and newspaper trade in connection therewith. Mr. Smith was an earnest member of the Methodist body, and contributed liberally from his purse towards the erection of chapels in the neighborhood of London. Not long since, he gave £500 towards the building of a new Wesleyan chapel in the neighborhood of the Regent's Park.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, August 21, 1865.

THE Newburyport *Herald*, asserting that a proper observance of the Sabbath is increasing in that place, states the following facts in evidence, namely: the post-office, the printing-office, and *several of the churches* are closed on that day, and the livery-stable keepers demand a higher price for Sunday riding or driving, so that but few people can indulge in those amusements at that time.

If the last two items are good evidence of the point in question, Boston may share, so far, the credit of Newburyport. It is certain that more and more of our churches find it possible and desirable to take a summer vacation. And why shouldn't they? Both parties are relieved by it, preachers and hearers. Both, as is natural and proper, like to spend a summer month or two in the country. Both, in this fervid season, find the coolest place the pleasantest and best, Sundays as well as other days; both find themselves more comfortable under the shady grove, or beside the murmuring stream, than in the hot "meetinus" to which, probably, the "sextant" has not given a sufficient airing. The country "meetinus" is no more proof against this sort of competition than the city one. And so a certain class of newspapers *do* have occasion to complain that their city subscribers take a different view of Sabbatical obligation in vacation time. Yes, it is certain that, however fast in their old position the five points of Calvinism may stick, some other points are getting loosened, yielding a little to the progressive spirit of the age and losing so much of their old fixedness in practice as to give some small chance for the acceptance of a better theory—whenever a fair statement of it shall reach the ears of the persons in question.

It is curious and instructive to notice that this state of things occurs with the very class of people whose leaders (in the great Congregational Council recently held in this city) gave a thorough and unanimous endorsement of Calvinism, both in substance and by name. The "Declaration of Faith" adopted by that body was substantially an endorsement, and authentication of the Catechism of the Westminster Assembly. The approval of the Council covered and included the tissue of lies told in that Catechism about the Sabbath, and also its deceitful citation of irrelevant "proof-texts," impudently presented to the tender minds of its pupils as showing a Scriptural obligation resting upon *them* to observe Sunday as a Sabbath. The reverend and diaconal members of the Council did what they could to perpetuate those ideas, just as they individually did what they could, when that question came up, to oppose the use of the Metropolitan horse-cars on Sunday; but, the use of those vehicles having become a fixed fact, our reverend and diaconal friends do not refrain from sharing the great convenience of riding in them, in spite of that fracture of the Sabbath which, according to their catechismal standard, is thus necessarily produced. What wonder, then, that unofficial church members should not only vote for the summer vacation, and have the "meetinus" closed, but take their comfort in their own way while the vacation lasts? Wonder or not, they do it; and, in this age of the world rational indulgences are likely to increase rather than diminish.

By the way, speaking of the Council reminds me of a pretty little scrimmage that is now going on in a Boston newspaper, between one of its members and a reverend gentleman of another persuasion. In the opening sermon before the Council it was urged that strong efforts should be made for a wider diffusion of the Congregational polity, as well as of the Orthodox faith, and that these movements were specially needed at the South and West, where Episcopacy and Presbyterianism are the prevailing forces. The preacher of this sermon, Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, being a true member of the church militant, seems to have thought that the contest might as well begin here; especially as a prominent and popular antagonist here presents himself, in the Rev. Dr. Huntington, a deserter from Congregationalism to Episcopacy. So the contest is going on, in a lively series of letters in the *Traveller*, in which Doctor No. 1 is trying (thus far in vain) to make Doctor No. 2 present Scripture warrant for some of the distinct live customs of the Episcopal Church. Being in the right upon this particular point, of course Dr. No. 1 has it all his own way; but how nicely the tables would be turned if Dr. No. 2 should bring forward the arguments of Jesus and Paul, and Luther and Melancthon, and Paley and Whately, and require Dr. No. 1 to show Scripture warrant for the Sabbatical deceits contained in the Westminster Assembly's Catechism, and endorsed by the Boston Congregational Council.

Before leaving this Council, I may as well mention that one of its members, in a book just published, has taken opposite ground to that which the body tried to establish by a report "unanimously adopted."

Early in its session, a letter was received from the "Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers" (a body the members of which hold diverse theological opinions, though agreeing in their ideas of church polity), respectfully requesting the "National Council of Congregational Churches" to use such language in their proceedings as a *Trinitarian* Congregational Council, as shall recognize the fact that there are Unitarian and other Congregational Churches in this Commonwealth.

The Committee appointed to consider the request contained in this letter, reported in favor of retaining the ambiguous and dishonest title previously assumed, and the Council, accepting their report by a unanimous vote, decided to attempt a monopoly of the name "Congregational" for people holding Calvinistic ideas.

FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The political cauldron in this State is at the present time in fermentation, owing in a measure to the attempt that is being made by Gov. Wells to crystallize a Conservative State Rights party, whereby he may ride into power the coming year, and partly to the differences that exist among the Republicans and the Unconditional Union men. Old party lines and policies have been obliterated, and such changes have been effected that it is hardly possible to photograph the manifold phases of the body politic.

An address appeared this morning in the Government organs, emanating from Governor Wells and his clique, prescribing a platform upon which all the disaffected and discontented Conservatives could stand, and calling for organization throughout the State, whereby all their strength can be brought to bear upon the coming fall elections. The only perceptible and tangible plank of this platform address is opposition to negro suffrage, and upon this issue they expect to realize their plans and secure the State to conservatism and their fit policy; and judging from the present aspect of affairs, they will be able to effect their object. This may blend all of the factions in opposition who are moderately and radically republican. If so, that class of trimmers—among whom Gen. Banks is a shining light—will be compelled to come into the ranks of the Unconditional Union and Universal Suffrage men, as their is no other haven where they can find a resting place. The Radicals stand firm, and are content to labor earnestly and abide the issue, confident that it is but a question of time and that the return wave of progression, when it does come, will sweep overboard all these petty and puny obstacles that now seek to impede its onward and glorious course. They believe that as it was necessary to have a McClellan and his reverses to educate the Northern people to a proper realization of the necessity of the Emancipation Proclamation, just so is it requisite that we should at the present time give a certain amount of latitude to the exposition of modern conservatism, whereby the same people may be taught not only to advocate, but to put in practice universal suffrage. The policy pursued by Gov. Wells and his like, throughout the Southern States, is doing more to *stiffen the backbone of Congress* upon all radical questions than any other power that could be brought to bear upon them, and will ultimate, not only in the rejection of the members who may be elected as Representatives to Congress from the South, but will *force* the National Legislature to take upon themselves the work of reconstruction and national redemption.

Conservatives here are very positive that the next Congress will admit the Southern States, and are already making great boast of what they intend when once they get into the seat of power. They will then drive every Radical from their midst, restore slavery, or a system ten times worse, and realize in this country the old dream of the Planters' Paradise. They talk glibly of colonization for the present, but mean slavery in the future.

The interior of this State is in about the same condition that it was two years ago, as far as the safety of a Union man goes, or the rights of the freedman are concerned. The lash and the overseer are as dominant as in the most palmy days of Southern chivalry. *And the only requirement for a candidacy to office is service in the Confederate army.* It is impossible for a man of known loyalty to travel in the interior away from the Mississippi River. A number of outrageous murders have been committed within the last week, upon Union men in Western Louisiana, not two miles from a garrison of United States troops. The judiciary and local authorities are all subservient to the slave oligarchy, and justice cannot be obtained from such apologies for men. These are plain unvarnished truths, and the only safeguard that can in the present condition of affairs be had, is the dissemination of troops throughout the country. It is idle to talk of reconstruction where it is impossible to execute a civil writ without bayonets at the back of it. It is foolish to expect peace and tranquillity in the land, as long as the whites are permitted supreme sway. No, the only salvation for this country is universal suffrage. Give us that and we ask no more; then shall we stand upon an equal footing with these as yet unconquered rebels, and then can we wage successful warfare against tyranny and conservatism.

Gen. Banks has taken up his residence in this State, and intends, I understand, to cast his lot with this people. Whether the election of an United States Senator next winter has aught to do with the same, I cannot say; but his late speech, and his political course since the Fourth of July evidences the fact that he has little faith in the declaration that he has made in this Department for the last three years relative to the negro, and upon which he predicated his action in the framing of the new State Government of Louisiana. He positively declared, up to a very late period, that this country must be reconstructed by whites alone; that the negro could not as yet take any part in political affairs,—and his public acts have been in perfect consonance with such declarations. Now he eats them all, and is very desirous of being recognized as a *very particular friend* of the African race. They, however, distrust him, and say that they never can place any confidence in a man who has thus far, upon every available opportunity, proved himself their foe instead of friend, and stultified the record that glorious old Massachusetts gave him; so that, in endeavoring to ride the two steeds of Conservatism and Radicalism, he bids fair to manage neither. His shifting and trimming policy has gained him the enmity of his Copperhead friends, whilst it has not brought him the confidence or respect of the Radicals. They look upon him with distrust, and have no confidence in principles so easily attained and so lately secured, and are willing that he should take a back seat, and wish to give him a sufficient probationary period to enable him to test his earnestness and sincerity. In other words, he is effectually *shelved* by all parties, and the President himself could not resurrect him from his political obscurity.

The Freedmen's Bureau is exercising a salutary influence within the immediate confines of New Orleans, but throughout the interior of the State it is impotent and inefficient. The Provost Marshals do not cordially cooperate with the managers of the Bureau—looking upon it from the military standpoint, as a mere makeshift and now that the war is ostensibly closed, as an institution useless and superfluous. The State and local authorities follow in the same line, as you will perceive by the following extract, being the main portion of a charge made by Judge Abell, of the 1st District Court, to the Grand Jury:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, there is one more subject to which I feel it my duty to call your attention. It is one that deeply concerns the health and police of the city of New Orleans, the prosperity of the State, and the best interests of the colored people.

It is the congregation of contrabands in this city without employment, or disposition to procure it, crowded together in filthy and unwholesome dens, ill provided for. They will invite disease and epidemic and become food for its ravages, and will greatly endanger the general health of the city.

You, gentlemen, are the grand inquest of the most populous city in the South, inseparably identified with the whole country, and which is the heart of Louisiana. As guardians of the public morals, it is your duty to use every means to inform yourselves as to the best means of checking this evil.

I counsel you to confer with the best informed of your fellow-citizens in different portions of the State and city as to the best mode of providing against this influx, and to devise and suggest ways and means of employment for them in the country at remunerative wages.

There is, gentlemen, a bureau of Freedmen's labor existing in the State, created by an act of Congress and regulated by military authority. It was created, I believe, as a war necessity, and having filled its mission by the return of peace, I entertain no doubt but that it will soon be removed, and the whole subject be referred to the State authorities.

Every honorable means should be used that can be devised to induce the government to remove it at the earliest day possible.

It appears to be at war with the best interest of the colored people, and destructive of the producing interest of the State. Planting and farming cannot be regulated by hours; they are required to be pressed at certain times and seasons, which is followed by corresponding relaxation at other seasons, which more than compensates for the extra exertions of laborers.

Allured by hopes of aid which, in the nature of things, cannot be realized from the Bureau of Freedmen's Labor, these unfortunate people leave a permanent home, where they have no rent to pay, a healthy air to breathe, and a fair compensation for their labor, and drift in herds to the city, where you find them crowded together in filth and idleness.

The Bureau, it appears to me, if continued in time of peace, would go to history as a nursery of discontent and a school of vagrancy, alike destructive to the interest of the freedman and the State and city.

Labor must regulate itself upon the meritorious conduct of laborers. If the mass of these people can be induced to remain at their old homes, where they are comfortable, have a pure air to breathe, and their morals protected, they would have more ready cash at the end of the year, than by drifting from place to place, and if by so doing it should be mutually beneficial to themselves and former owners, it would be a source of rejoicing to every generous mind, and honorable and beneficial to the government of the United States.

The former owners were induced by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State to invest large sums of money in slaves and houses for their protection, and it is just and fitting that these people, now that they are free, be encouraged by the government to remain at home.

If their labor yields a profit after a fair compensation paid them, it is to the reason and justice that those who have lost their capital should be preferred.

The system of labor adopted and pursued by former owners is well calculated to continue their habits of industry, so that should the government of the United States deem it proper to colonize them hereafter, their habits of industry would promote success in a new situation, besides an immense saving to the country in feeding the lazy and worthless among them, and the salaries of a host of superintendents.

Gentlemen, there is a class of politicians among us who seem to think their political merits can be discovered, understood and appreciated by the colored people only. They induce many of them to believe that all they now require to make them great and happy, is to be admitted to the right of franchise. This creates discontent. With these gentlemen I differ. I am of the mind that if the colored race advance in knowledge, civilization, or wealth, it will be by honest conduct, faithful, constant, and persevering industry. And this I believe to be the language of the true friends of the colored man. The respectable and well-behaved among them in the city of New Orleans have acquired their property and standing in that way, and not by voting.

If admitted to the ballot-box they would be herded to the polls to vote for a favorite of their employers, and if my premises are correct, these politicians would be gravely disappointed, and should be well satisfied if they received one vote of a hundred.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I have thus earnestly addressed you, because I feel that the prospects of New Orleans and interest of the State of Louisiana depend upon the direction given this class of persons. If permitted to pour in here to live in indolence and vice, the credit of New Orleans and its advantages to commerce and civilization are gone. No one can look upon the vast increase of colored prostitutes, living, many of them, in the most filthy and disgusting manner, without feeling warned of the demoralized state of that people in this city, and of its danger to the health and police thereof.

Gentlemen, I recommend you to appeal to the authorities at Washington in favor of encouraging the colored people to remain at their old homes by every means in the power of the government, and I am sure that Maj.-Gen. Canby, whose very name is honor and discipline to the army, strength to the government, and confidence to the people, will, as far as consistent with his own instructions, not turn a deaf ear to respectful suggestions or appeals you may make for stopping the ingress and turning the tide of these contrabands to the country, where they can find employment and be useful to the State and themselves.

What we want is a Gen. Butler at the head of affairs here, who, when he could not find a precedent to sustain his active mind, did not hesitate to create a system which would at least insure justice to all classes without respect to color or caste. Then we should have no labored efforts of lick-spittle Judges, pandering to a debased oligarchy, or prostitution of executive power, but a policy which would reconstruct upon the only loyal and trustworthy element of Southern society. VIATOR.

Grant's generals have taken a hint from their chief and are making *short* speeches—short as they can. At the Bennington celebration last week, Gen. Joe Hooker said:

"*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* If you knew the embarrassment which you cause me, you would not call upon me. I am no talker. I did not come here for that purpose. I came to witness one of the most glorious anniversaries of our independence, and to meet with my companions in arms of the late war. I come to compliment the State with my presence, if possible. The troops of Vermont have done their whole duty. They have done their whole duty in the war and at home at the ballot box. We in the war felt that we were well backed at home. And nowhere better than in Vermont."

The General thanked the audience for calling on him, and remarked that if he were a speaker he would speak or do anything else to their hearts' content.

Maj.-Gen. Truman Seymour was introduced as having been a lieutenant in Fort Sumter. He asked, "What State had a better right to have a representative in Fort Sumter than Vermont? I am a Vermonter. None respect the heroes of the Revolution more than those who have been engaged in the present war. Bennington was not much of a battle. I have seen enough of Vermont troops' fighting to know that they ought to whip." He disclaimed being a speech-maker; said he never made but one speech in his life; this was when he was a prisoner, and he came near being hanged for it, and he added, "If I should speak five minutes I am fearful you would wish they had hanged me."

"COERCION" BY THE NEGROES.—The Evansville *Journal* says a host of colored people on the old Kentucky shore, opposite Newberg, agreed among themselves that they would cease to labor for the Conservatives if they did not vote the square-out Union ticket. The morning after the election, accordingly, the Conservatives, who boasted of having voted "the unscratched," found themselves without a single son of Ham to look after their growing crop of corn, potatoes, and tobacco.

CARPET FACTORIES.—It is estimated by the last census that there are two hundred and thirteen establishments in the United States for the manufacture of carpets, involving a capital of $4,721,768, and working up annually material valued at $4,417,986. The number of hands thus employed is given at 3,910 males and 2,771 females, to whom are paid $1,545,692. The value of the annual produce thus obtained is given at $7,857,636.

POSTAL SERVICE AT THE SOUTH.—We are glad to learn that the Postmaster-General, in re-establishing the mails at the South, will not renew the contracts on the old terms, which were often most extravagant. During the war the department has become self-sustaining, and a strong effort will be made to keep it so. A circular letter has already been sent to each of the Provisional Governors, notifying them that the Department is ready to restore the mail service upon the Southern railroads as soon as assurances are received that they are in proper hands.

TOLL-BARS IN ENGLAND.—With regard to the wisdom and economy of levying tolls on road traffic, let the reader know that Mr. J. E. Bradfield, a witness before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Metropolitan Toll Bridge Bill, deposed that on the south side of London, after the first of November next, there would be set free of tolls not less than one hundred and eighty miles of road, and no fewer than sixty-one toll-bars removed. Conceive the cost of the little army of toll-collectors! The same witness said that at a certain point near the West India Docks there are seven toll-bars, within two hundred yards of each other! They are, of course, thicker together than the castles, those mediæval toll-bars, on the Rhine.

A DINNER TO REBEL SOLDIERS PROHIBITED.—The wealthy leaders of the late rebellion, who exect to control the State Convention and political affairs of North Carolina, have for the past few weeks been giving public dinners in many counties in that State to returned members of the late rebel armies. Committees had been appointed, funds raised, and a day designated for a like display of hospitality at the county seat of Wake County. As this looked like a public approval of rebel soldiers for their attempt to overthrow the Government, it was prohibited by Maj.-Gen. Ruger.

THE elections in Tennessee have resulted as follows:
First District—N. G. Taylor, Union.
Second District—Horace Maynard, Union.
Third District—Col. Stokes, Radical.
Fourth District—Edmund Cooper, Conservative.
Fifth District—Ex-Gov. Campbell, Copperhead.
Sixth District—D. B. Thomas, Copperhead.
Seventh District—Col. Hawkins, Radical.
Eighth District—D. Leftwick, Conservative.

THE Battle of Bennington, which occurred August 16th, 1777, was celebrated with great *eclat* last Tuesday. Rev. E. H. Chapin delivered the oration after a great procession of military—great for the little town in which it occurred. Govs. Smith and Buckingham and Dillingham, together with Gen. Hooker, Gen. Seymour of the 6th Corps and one of the defenders of Sumter, and Stannard who lost his right arm in front of Richmond were present. On Wednesday there were horse-racing, field sports, and a visit to the battle-field.

KENTUCKY.—The returns from the Kentucky election show that the Senate will consist of 21 Conservatives and 17 Emancipationists. The eastern part of the State shows some gains in the House of Representatives, but it is hardly probable that there will be a majority of Emancipationists in that branch. The worst thing about it is that Garrett Davis, or somebody just like him, will get elected to the United States Senate. The vote for State Treasurer is not yet announced, and in any case there will have to be a new election, as the Democratic candidate, Mr. Garrard, died a few days ago. The other candidate is dangerously sick.

INEXPLOSIVE GUNPOWDER.—Mr. Gale, who believes that he has discovered the secret of making gunpowder innocuous, has patented and revealed his plan. He mixes glass, ground very fine, with the powder in the proportion of four to one, and the powder will then bear to be stirred with a red-hot poker without exploding. There is no question whatever of the facts, the doubt being as to their value. Clearly the mixture will want five times the room of the simple powder, and even if that can be provided two or three questions have to be answered. How long does the powder take to sift, and what must it be sifted through, powder being usually wanted in a hurry? Will the glass shake down from the rolling of the ship, and will it ot the glaze of the powder be gradually injured, thus materially injuring its force? It is stated that the invention was tried in 1835 by Mr. Piobert, a Frenchman, who employed fine sand, but was not found practically valuable.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGROES.

THE SCHEME TO EXTERMINATE THE COLORED RACE.

From the Southern Christian Intelligencer of Aug. 5.

If one-tenth part of the reports are true in regard to the ill-treatment of the blacks, which are coming from all parts of the South, thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists. From localities where there are no national troops come reports that these unfortunate creatures are being hunted down like dogs and despatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which foot up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small portion of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says that this business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could manure their land with the dead carcasses of negroes. Seriously speaking, it is a matter which demands the prompt attention of the authorities at Washington. If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to the Christian age. A just God will hold the Government of the United States, which is responsible for the welfare of these people, to a strict accountability for every life thus sacrificed. Deserting these innocent and helpless beings and denying them proper assistance and protection in the hour of need, and thus leaving them to their fate, is an inhumanity as cruel as the grave, a crime for which the nation will be punished, either by financial bankruptcy, chaotic discord and disunion, or a pestilence which will not leave enough of the living to bury the dead.

Our neighbor of *The National Democrat*, an ex-member of the "Golden Circle" and a reformed rebel, in referring to this subject in his recent issue, says: "This alarming increase of deaths among the blacks is, we fear, but the developing of the extensive conspiracy alluded to in our last, which has for its object the reenslavement of the negroes or *their entire extermination* (more likely the latter), which it was not expected would be apparent to the public until after the withdrawal of the national troops and our re-admission to the Union had been secured. Good behavior and discretion having accomplished this, then they, the Knights of the Circle, count on the protection and assistance of the State and local authorities, even if the Southern States are obliged to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, which it is claimed will be a dead letter in any event. The armies disbanded, all fears of renewed hostilities removed, and the ascension of the Democratic party to power, is, according to their figuring, also to be realized as a matter of course. 'Those whom the Gods seek to destroy they first make mad.' Therefore we again say, that unless this barbarous work ceases we fear that Gen. Butler will succeed in his project of organizing a black battalion in every country in the South, to be maintained by the proceeds realized from the confiscated lands of the disloyal, which he claims is the remedy, together with negro suffrage, which will secure tranquillity to the Government, protection to the colored people, and justice to all concerned. All this will be realized unless the Southern people withhold their sympathy and encouragement from the malcontents. In thus exposing their fiendish designs we hope to destroy their evil intentions and secure our prompt return to the Union, which will not be accomplished for years to come if these confirmed and irreconcilable Secessionists are left to prosecute their suicidal work."

NORTH CAROLINA.

SIX NEGROES KILLED.

From the Raleigh Progress of Aug. 15.

We learn from Col. Lawrence, Commandant of the post at Goldsborough, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw some two weeks ago. The facts, as related to Col. Lawrence, were as follows: The former owner of the blacks left on the approach of the Union army, the blacks remaining. They went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently, and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbors with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported at Wilmington, a company of soldiers were sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.

OPPOSITION TO COLORED SCHOOLS IN FAYETTEVILLE.—CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE NEGROES.

SAYS a letter from Beaufort, N. C., dated August 14:

"Mr. Adrian Dickinson, a leading merchant of this city, who has recently returned from a trip to Fayetteville, in this State, reports that it is not safe for a Union man to express his sentiments in that city.

"Two women school-teachers, who were recently sent from Wilmington to Fayetteville to establish a school for colored children, were informed by the sheriff of the county that they would not be allowed to start their schools, nor would they be allowed to land; but they might remain on the steamer until her return to Wilmington, inasmuch as they were women; if they were men they would receive such treatment as was awarded to such meddlesome characters before the war.

"Mr. Dickinson says that while he was at Fayetteville a negro was strung up by the thumbs in the public square and received forty-nine lashes *from a civil officer recently appointed by Gov. Holden.*"

The Wilmington *Herald* of the 8th says:

"A short time ago, on the pledge of prominent citizens that the authority of the United States should be respected, its laws obeyed, and the proclamations of the President be considered as law until otherwise legally determined, the national troops were withdrawn from our neighboring town of Fayetteville, and the place surrendered to the control of the civil government appointed by Provisional Governor Holden.

"The delegates to be elected to that convention were urged to leave the slavery question untouched. Sectional animosities were sought to be revived, and the people counselled to prevent immigration and the full development of the State. The officers of the army were sneeringly called 'elevated hod-carriers,' and the former soldiers of the rebel army put in contrast with them 'as true Southern gentlemen.' The result of all this was of speedy development."

The same paper of the 10th instant also says:

"Gen. Ames, Gen. Duncan, and Col. Donnelson, have returned from an official visit to Fayetteville, where they went to ascertain the truth of the reports coming from there in regard to the treatment of the colored people.

"The result of their visit substantiates the fact that the negroes have been cruelly treated, not only by the civilians, but also by the civil authorities there.

"Two negroes were tied up and publicly whipped by the sheriff, on the sentence of a magistrate.

"Other negroes were tied up to trees and whipped, and left tied to the trees until a storm came up and prostrated the trees, and the poor negroes fell with them.

"Citizens exercised the authority of masters over the negroes and punished them at their will, with such severity as to them seemed fit.

"It is even reported that negroes have been killed in the most cruel manner.

"The troops are now under orders to go to Fayetteville. The Government will enforce its policy. If the people will submit willingly, well and good; otherwise they will be compelled to submit."

The Raleigh *Progress*, which has been predicting this state of things, as soon as the national troops were withdrawn from this State, says in its issue of the 11th inst.:

"The people of Fayetteville, like those of some other towns in North Carolina, were extremely anxious to rid themselves of the Union troops, and made through their prominent secessionists all sorts of promises as to good behavior and loyalty, until finally, the national authorities, deceived by their hypocrisy, as the honest masses were in 1861, withdrew the troops and allowed the millenium to take place. And what was the result? Secession and treason again reared its head, the old abuse of the national troops commenced, the inferiority of the 'Yankee' again became a common theme in press, street, and parlor, until finally, after a few weeks of revelry and debauchery in secession and treason, by the disloyal portion of the people of that staid, steady, and respectable town, it is found necessary to garrison it, and *negro* troops are used for that purpose.

"We trust that those who are so anxious to hustle the troops off from Raleigh, before the Department Commandant, the Governor, or the President is disposed to withdraw them, will take lesson from the fate of Fayetteville."

GEN. KILPATRICK'S TESTIMONY.

Maj.-Gen. Kilpatrick has written a letter to a gentleman in Raleigh, endorsing the course of the Raleigh *Progress*, and the course of the "loyal" representatives of the Northern press, for exposing the evil intentions of the disloyal leaders in this State, which the General says, "represents the true condition of affairs, not only in North Carolina, but in all the other insurrectionary States, and that these facts should not be smothered up by the friends of the Government, but should be generally known, that the people may learn the correct state of things as they now exist in the South, which will enable them to act understandingly and with justice to all concerned."

The General is taking a trip through the State. While here the other day he is reported to have said, after being informed by a brother officer that "those provisional governments are a fizzle," that "*he was fearful that it would be so, and that the results so far show that we had commenced reconstructing these disloyal States too soon by at least four years; that it was unreasonable to suppose that these States would regard or respect the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery*, even if they were forced to ratify the same in order to secure their return to the Union. After which event it was apparent from their present conduct that the reign of terror existing in the South before the war would again be realized; that these States can then justly claim the same right to manage their own affairs as is awarded to the Northern States; *that it is still more unreasonable to suppose that their representatives in Congress will be reconciled to the existence of the national debt, one of the chief instruments by which they were subjugated, and which they must assist to pay;* that, judging from the past, and from the disposition of the Southern people, disloyalty will increase in the South as long as a premium is offered for it, more especially so, when they infer that they are to be treated still more magnanimously. Hence, what have they to fear for promulgating treason and torturing the negroes for sympathizing with the Union that the latter assisted to preserve? Those officers and soldiers who sacrificed so much for our sacred cause are not reconciled to the immediate return of these disloyal States to the Union, headed by those treacherous leaders, who cannot be trusted, and who, with their Northern allies, stand ready the moment they are in power to inflict a mortal stab in the nation's heart—thus accomplishing the pet desire of their lives, at a time when that nation is weary of war, and after she has bestowed upon the rebels more strength and influence for evil than ever they possessed on the battle-field. From that, with the copperhead party in power, comes 'free trade,' the repudiation of the national debt, also the privilege to these disloyal States to defy the Government by re-enslaving the blacks; and finally, that, with the assistance of a copperhead administration, they will be able to bring about a final separation between the North and the South."

TREASON NO CRIME.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Danbury, Stokes county, N. C., says:

"Upon the first vote regarding secession Yadkin county gave 1,585 for the Union, and only 30 against it; Surry, 1,400 Union to 200 secession, while Stokes gave only 135 disunion votes, and Davie about the same. But when the States finally went out the large majority became fierce for secession. The war closed with scarcely an outspoken Union man in Davie, only a few in Yadkin, while in Surry about one-half, and in Stokes one-third were known as Unionists, or tories, during all the war. In none of the States just subjugated have the inhabitants so thoroughly quieted their consciences concerning the guilt of rebellion as in North Carolina. The State was between Virginia and the South, and when Virginia seceded, this State was obliged to go. Every man and woman among the rebels has that argument in all its phases by heart. Rebellion is nowhere regarded as a crime. It is held to be a failure only. The general prevalence of this feeling demands that the punishment due to treason should fall on the heads of all the leaders, that this people may come to realize that the Government does consider rebellion a heinous crime and will treat it as such.

"It is fast becoming evident that the South cannot appreciate the magnanimous treatment it is clamoring for; and it is well that this is coming to light while the hand of the military power is yet strong in these States. Remove the troops from the South, and in a month it would be as much in rebellion against the Government as at any period of the war—not armed, but none the less dangerous for that. It has been proved that we can put down armed traitors; it remains to be seen whether we can meet them in their new character of restored citizens. As yet we have only controlled them by the sword. It may be long before a sound policy will trust entirely to any other means."

MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Slocum, commanding the Department of Mississippi, has issued a General Order, dated Aug. 3, from which we extract:

IV. Hereafter, no rations will be issued to destitute persons, either white or black, except upon requisitions approved by the senior officer of the Freedmen's Bureau on duty at the post where requisition is made. District commanders will closely scrutinize the business of issuing rations to destitute persons, and promptly correct and report all abuses.

V. General Orders No. 10, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of date May 31, 1865, makes it the duty of "Department, District, and Post Commanders and other commanding officers, to make such temporary details of officers and soldiers as may be required by the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands; and to render them and other officers of said Bureau any aid that may be required by them in the performance of their official duties."

Every officer should at once make himself familiar with the acts of Congress establishing the Bureau, and with all orders and circulars pertaining to the subject, *so that accurate judgment may be formed as to the powers and duties of the officers of the Bureau.* While there should be no hesitation on the part of district or post commanders in rendering aid to these officers in the discharge of their official duties, they are, of course, expected to know what these duties are; *and, in no case, to aid in the exercise of any powers not authorized by laws or existing orders.*

VI. Frequent complaints are made to the military authorities, and to the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, of ill treatment of colored men by their former masters. In several instances freedmen have been murdered for very trivial offences, in some instances for merely attempting the exercise of rights freely accorded to every white man in the State.

From these facts it appears that there is a class of citizens who fail to realize that the institution of slavery no longer exists, and that all State laws relating to colored men, which are inconsistent with the President's Emancipation Proclamation are null and void.

In compliance with the order above mentioned, in every locality where the negroes are denied the right of giving testimony before the legal tribunals or of appealing to those tribunals for justice, all difficulties arising between them, or between negroes and white men or Indians, will be adjusted by the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, or by military officers appointed for that purpose.

VII. This order, however, must not be so construed as to give the colored man immunities not accorded to other persons. If he is charged with the violation of any law of the State, or an ordinance of any city, for which offence the same penalty is imposed upon white persons as upon black; and if courts grant to him the same privileges as are accorded to white men, no interference on the part of the military authorites will be permitted. Several instances have recently been reported, in which military officers, claiming to act under the authority of the order above mentioned, have taken from the custody of the civil authorities negroes arrested for theft and other misdemeanors, even in cases where the courts were willing to concede to them the same privileges as are granted to white persons. These officers have not been governed by the spirit of the order. The object of the Government is not to screen this class from just punishment; not to encourage in them the idea that they can be guilty of crime and escape its penalties; but simply to secure to them the rights of freemen, holding them, at the same time, subject to the same laws by which other classes are governed.

The class of citizens who are so blinded as to think of still holding these colored men as slaves, and who, by their unkind treatment, are doing all in their power to excite their hatred, are the worst enemies of the State. On the other hand, the professed friend of the negro, who is constantly dwelling on the wrongs that have been inflicted upon him by his former master, constantly representing to him that the Government has not yet granted to him all the privileges to which he is entitled, is the *worst* enemy of his race. The colored man can be improved and elevated; not by making him the enemy of the dominant race among whom he must live; not by making him the tool of politicians; but by impressing upon him the importance of education, and of forming habits of industry and economy.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Slocum,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Louisville *Press* makes the following statements:

"We had an interesting interview yesterday with a staunch, unfallen, unflawed, consistent, and persistent Unionist from Mississippi. He has never faltered nor denied the faith. He owns a plantation on the river below Vicksburg, and, although formerly a large slave-owner, his devotion to the Union was so true that he acquiesced in emancipation, sent a goodly number of his slaves into the Union army, and encounters neither indolence nor 'impudence' from the remainder, whom he now hires on the terms arranged by the Freedmen's Bureau. He is well known to many of our citizens as an excellent, conscientious, Christian gentleman. What we say of him, personally, is of course from their testimony.

"He expresses grave apprehensions respecting the success of reconstruction under present auspices. He says the appointees of Governor Sharkey are almost uniformly men who were zealous in the rebel cause, and who are now special and obstinate sticklers for the extreme doctrines of State Sovereignty. He believes that through their influence a powerful party is organizing, hostile to emancipation, hostile to national sovereignty, and will do its utmost to bring back to the restored Union the heresies which proved so nearly fatal to the old, to the new feast of joy the old apple of discord. He anticipates that these evil counsellors will control the convention just assembled."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Jackson, Miss., to-day, says that in the State Convention an ordinance was reported ratifying all judicial decisions, judgments, decrees, contracts, sales, deeds, and indictments, and also all marriages made under the State law during the war.

An ordinance was adopted prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law imposing any civil disability, or punishment, or forfeiture of estate of any citizen engaged in the late war with the United States for his political opinions occasioned thereby. Both ordinances passed first reading.

A memorial, requesting the President not to garrison the State with negro troops, was referred to Gen. Osterhaus, the general in command.

A memorial was presented praying that steps be taken in behalf of Jeff. Davis and Gov. Clark.

The Committee on Constitution made a report, recommending that such change be made in the Constitution as to hereafter prevent slavery or involuntary servitude, except upon legal authority for crime, and striking out all portions of the old Constitution relating to slavery.

An ordinance was also presented providing for the election of Congressmen, Governor, and legislative and other State officers, on the first Monday in October, to serve two years, the judicial and ministerial officers to hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term of their predecessors. This will cause all the elections to be held on the same day as before the passage of the act of secession.

A second committee was appointed, with instructions to present an ordinance ratifying all the acts of the officers of the State, not made in aid of the recent war, and not inconsistent with the courts of the United States or Mississippi. Both reports will be adopted.

APPRENTICESHIP.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Daily News* of the 20th ult., contains a long communication, which "emanates from one of the ripest scholars in Mississippi," who proposes to establish in lieu of slavery or emanciption what he styles warranteeism, a species of apprenticeship.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY GOV. PERRY.

Gov. Perry delivered a second oration at Greenville, S. C., Aug. 1, on his return from Washington, describing his interviews with the President and other officials.

"The President expressed himself gratified at the course South Carolina was likely to pursue, and instead of manifesting any bitter or revengeful spirit, he evinced great kindness, solicitude, and magnanimity. The whole delegation was deeply impressed with the courtesy, dignity, and ability of His Excellency. His political views expressed to us were those of a patriot and statesman. He wished to see the country once more quiet, peaceable, happy, and prosperous. In regard to the relative powers of the State and the Federal Government, his opinions were identical with my own, so long expressed in South Carolina. He was equally opposed to the centralization and consolidation of powers in Congress, as he was to the secession of the States. *It must be left to the Legislature of each State to decide who shall be allowed to vote in the State. Any attempt on the part of Congress to control the elective franchise of a State would be unwarrantable usurpation.*

"On leaving the President, he requested me to call and see Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and give him the same information I had given His Excellency in reference to the public feelings and sentiment of South Carolina. This I did in company with the South Carolina delegation. We found Mr. Seward kind and cordial, and gratified at the information we gave him with regard to the politics of South Carolina. Before visiting Mr. Seward, I had been to call on the Attorney General, Mr. Speed. He expressed himself surprised and mortified at my speech, made to you on the 3d of July. But I soon discovered that he had only glanced over the speech, and did not comprehend the tone and temper of my remarks. I told Mr. Seward what the Attorney-General had said. He replied, 'I read your speech this morning attentively, and, considering the standpoint from which you make it, *I think it a very good one.* When I was Governor of New York,' said Mr. Seward, 'I used to make speeches which were very severely criticised in Charleston, and I said to myself, What the devil have the people of Charleston to do with my speech made in New York? I did not speak to them or for them, but to the people of New York. And I suppose, Mr. Perry, you intended your speech for South Carolina and not for Washington.'

"I likewise paid my respects to the Secretary of War, in company with the South Carolina delegation, and endeavored to lay before this high functionary the true condition of affairs in South Carolina. I regretted not seeing Gen. Howard, who is at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington. But I addressed a letter to him, giving him my views in reference to the freedmen and asking his instructions. *The whole South Carolina delegation were earnest in their efforts to impress the President and his Cabinet with the impolicy of garrisoning South Carolina with colored troops.* I had hoped to see Gen. Gillmore on this subject as I returned through Columbia.

"The last interview I had with the President, he requested me to write him, and keep him informed of any difficulties which I might meet with in organizing a Provisional Government. I said to him, 'I have already, Mr. President, organized a Provisional Government for South Carolina, *by adopting the State Government.* I have issued my proclamation, *ordering all civil officers in South Carolina to take the oath of allegiance, and resume their official duties.*' 'Well,' said he, '*you are a most expeditious Governor.*' I replied by saying my appointment came late, and I thought it necessary to work rapidly. I further said to him that I would have the State ready, with her Constitution reformed *and her Members of Congress elected by the first Monday in December, when Congress convened.*

"In conclusion, let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that I am well pleased with all that I saw and heard at Washington in reference to the Southern States. Let us now do our duty, take the oath of allegiance, elect good and wise men to the Convention, reform our State Constitution, abolish slavery, equalize the representation of the State in the Senate, give the election of Governor and Presidential Electors to the people, *and all will be well.* Immediately after the Convention has reformed the Constitution, the Legislature will be convened to elect United States Senators, and provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives in Congress. This may all be done by the first Monday in December next, *when the State will be fully restored to all her rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States.*

ALABAMA.

R. H. Slough, late Mayor of Mobile, has been removed by Gov. Parsons, and the Hon. John Forsyth appointed.

LEGAL STATUS OF NEGROES.

Gen. Swayne, of the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama, has issued this important order:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—The President of the United States, on the Second day of June, 1865, approved and signed the following order, issued by Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of this Bureau:

Circular No. 5.

SECTION 7. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this Bureau, the Assistant Commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

The code under which the local courts of this State are at present acting excludes the testimony of the persons contemplated in this order.

Exclusive jurisdiction, therefore, in the cases above enumerated within this State, is vested in the Assistant Commissioner of this Bureau.

That officer is unwilling to establish throughout Alabama, courts conducted by persons foreign to her citizenship and strangers to her laws, provided a full and fair administration of justice can be otherwise secured.

Therefore, until further orders, *the judicial officers and magistrates holding office by appointment of the Provisional Government of Alabama, are hereby designated as the agents of this Bureau, for the administration of justice in the cases above mentioned.*

They will take for their method of procedure *the laws now in force in this State*, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color.

SHOCKING OUTRAGES ON NEGROES.

NORTHWESTERN FREEDMEN'S AID. COM.,
CHICAGO, August 14, 1865.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

The following extract is taken from a recent business communication from one of our teachers at Mobile, Alabama. For the last two months we have been in frequent receipt of similar statements equally credible. The author of the extract herewith is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and especially prudent in regard to the repetition of rumors. We have no hesitation in accepting any representation he makes.

J. R. SHEPHERD, Secretary.

THE EXTRACT.

"With the present tendency of matters in this State, I do not think colored schools can be opened very generally, except in such places as this, Montgomery, etc. By Gov. Parsons' proclamation, civil law, as it existed before the ordinance of secession was passed, is now in force throughout the State.

"In accordance therewith, the Mayor of this city decides that the testimony of a colored man against a white man can not be admitted in courts of justice; neither can a colored man sue or collect a debt of a white man. The 'freedman' is one only in name, while his actual condition is worse than a slave. This is the very result which r

Miscellaneous Department.

A SONG.

If thou my secret guess,
Speak of it never;
Nor let thy lip express
Scorn of the deep distress,
Which on my heart must press,
Ever and ever.

* * * * *

Furtive each glance at thee,
Careless thine eyes—
Yet gifts abound in me,
Music and poesy,
Fair wealth and spirits free,
Others may prize.

Pardon the seeming boast,
Like her of Tyre,
Leading throughout the coast
Him of the Trojan host,
Where piled jewels most
Sparkled like fire.

Meekly, with downcast eyes
Swimming in tears,
Showed she each glittering prize,
Love seeking Plutus' guise,
Innocent artifice,
Half hope, half fears,

Or, as the peasant maid
Kneels at the shrine,
And on its steps hath laid
(When she has wept and prayed)
Flowers from her raven-braid—
So upon thine

Would my full heart outpour
All its slight treasure
Worthless the slender store,
Yet can I give no more,
And though all hope be o'er,
Yield it with pleasure.

GABRIELLE CARR.

*LADY DUFF GORDON'S LETTERS.**

From the Spectator.

Who said that descriptive letter-writing was one of the lost arts? He had never read Lady Duff Gordon's letters from Egypt. They are as good as those of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu from Constantinople, and, except that these are written by a lady, and those always suggested that their writer was at heart something else, they are very like them, full of keen observation and playful description, little anecdotes sparkling with effervescent good-nature rather than wit, and stories of incidents very trifling in themselves, yet all somehow conveying pleasure, and letting in light through minute chinks upon the many-colored society she is endeavoring to portray. Lady Duff Gordon has all the qualifications necessary for a successful traveller among Asiatics, qualifications exceedingly rare in all classes, and rarest of all among refined and cultivated women. She has the power of throwing herself into the mental attitude of persons whose minds are strung in a key which is not her own, of appreciating the picturesque side of customs abhorrent to those among which she has habitually lived. If she paints sometimes a little too exclusively in rose-color, that is in the East a fault on the right side, for the Asiatic can never be understood by those who hate him, and the woman who thinks every Arab graceful and dignified will understand him far better than one who is only impressed by his haggardness, loquacity, and squalor. It is rather a dose to be told that the smell of camels is "nice," but then a traveller with a keen nose is sure in Egypt to get a physical nausea which embitters his mental as well as his physical sense of smell. We do not suppose Omar, her chief attendant, is quite so excellent a person as his mistress appears to believe, but then she won Omar's confidence in a way no one who disbelieved in him could have accomplished, and the reader is much the better informed for her victory. It must be remembered, too, that there are a few Europeans, usually women of the thoughtful motherly type, to whom Asiatics invariably show only the best side of themselves, who seem to win their confidence and affection as others win those of children or of the higher domestic animals, who can control and conciliate them in any mood, and who, in the course of years passed among dusky races, will never experience one of those bursts of petulant insolence which streak the calm of Asiatic courtesy, and leave on the sufferer's mind so indelible an impression of dislike. Then Lady Duff Gordon has the Oriental instead of the Western notion of the claims of grade, talks to all, sits with all, eats with all, yet exacts service from all who are in any way bound to serve. She comprehends that, as she p it:

> must come to the East to understand absolute soci quality. As there is no education, and no reason why the donkey boy who runs beside me may not become a great man, and as all Muslims are *ipso facto* brothers, money and rank are looked upon as mere accidents; and my *savoir vivre* was highly thought of, because I sat down with Fellaheen, and treated every one alike, as they treat each other. In Alexandria all that changed; the European ideas and customs have nearly extinguished the Arab, and those which remain are not improved by the contact. Only the Bedawee preserve their haughty *nonchalance*. I found the Maghrabee bazaar full of them when I went to buy a white cloak, and was amused at the way in which one splendid bronze figure, who lay on the shop front, moved one leg to let me sit down."

Those same Fellaheen who thought her a lady because she sat with them, would have thought her one all the same if she had given them orders by right not of special relation to them, but of her general place in the human family, the democratic tone of all Mohammedan countries having absolutely no connection with the sense of independence which among Europeans and Americans is its only root. Above all, Lady Duff Gordon has a power seldom given to any woman in the same degree, certainly not given to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, of conveying to her reader a true impression of the moral difference between Europe and Asia—of habits which seem to the untravelled gross, and incidents a vulgar London woman of fashion would denounce as "shocking"—without losing an atom of her feminine character. She has contrived to tell the truth of the East, yet tell it as she might in an English drawing-room, and only Eastern travellers can estimate the difficulty of the feat. She hears the most audacious things, and goes into the most *risqué* scenes, witnesses, for example, an Almeh dance and pays a long visit to a naked saint, yet not only remains unhurt, which is easy to any mind not enfeebled with European conventionalisms, but conveys the full impression to her reader that she is so, and that nothing she says can by any possibility hurt him. To give the slightest reality to an account of Egypt many things must be said which need not be said of any European country, and accordingly they are said, not as Lady Mary used to say them, with a *nuance* of enjoyment in the saying, but as men of science say them, simply as facts leaving no particular impression, but needful to be known. Compare any account of the many hundreds which have been written of the Almeh dances with this, and the difference of tone will be at once perceived:

> "We spent all the afternoon of Saturday at Kinè, where I dined with the English Consul, a worthy old Arab, who also invited our captain, and we sat round his copper tray on the floor, and ate with our fingers, the Captain, who sat next me, picking out the best bits with his brown fingers, and feeding me with them. After dinner, the French Consul, a Copt, sent to invite me to a fantasia at his house, where I found the M——s, the Mudeer and some other Turks, and an ill-bred Italian. I was glad to see the dancing-girls, but I liked old Seyyid Ahmad's patriarchal ways much better than the tone of the Frenchified Copt. At first I thought the dancing queer and dull. One girl was very handsome, but cold and uninteresting; one who sang was also pretty and engaging; but the dancing consisted of contortions, more or less graceful—very wonderful as a gymnastic feat, but no more. But the Captain called out to one Lateefeh, an ugly, clumsy-looking wench, to show the Sitt what she could do, and then it was revealed to me. The ugly girl started on her feet, and became the 'serpent of old Nile'—the head, shoulders, and arms eagerly bent forward, waist in, and haunches advanced on the bent knees—the posture of a cobra about to spring. I could not call it voluptuous, any more than Racine's 'Phèdre;' it is 'Venus toute entiere a sa proie attachee,' and to me seemed tragic. It is far more realistic than the fandango, and far less coquettish, because the thing represented is *au grand serieux*—not travestied, *gaie*, or played with; and like all such things, the Arab men do not think it the least improper. Of course the girls do not commit any indecorums before European women, except the dance itself."

It is of course possible that Lady Duff Gordon did not understand the scene she was witnessing, but ignorance is not the impression her account leaves on the mind. It must be added, as Lady Duff Gordon frequently adds, that the Asiatic theory of society differs on one point radically from the European. They speak rather more plainly to women than to men, and think many things harmless done or said before a lady which done or said before a man would shock all their notions of seemliness. A Nubian lady sent the visitor a present which would have sounded odd to English though not to Arab ears, and "Omar translated her message with equal modesty and directness. He likewise gave me a full description of his own marriage. I intimated that English people were not accustomed to some words he used, and might be shocked; upon which he said, 'Of course I not speak my hareem to English gentleman, but to good lady, can speak it.' 'Good bye, dear ——' No, that is improper, I must say, 'Oh, my Lord,' or 'Father of my son.'" It would be difficult to find a more perfect illustration of the difference between the two forms of society, a difference greater than one of mere tone, springing from essentially hostile philosophies of life. The same Omar blushed when Lady Duff Gordon spoke of her husband, and so did some ladies at Cairo, and old Hekekian Bey, whom the readers of Mr. Senior's journal will remember as one of the shrewdest of his many interlocutors, sharply rebuked her for impropriety because she had mentioned that her donkey fell with her in the street.

It is difficult to write of a book like this without incessant extract, every page containing some little picture which one longs to cut out. There is an account, for example, of a little slave girl whom the authoress bought, and which might be set side by side with the marvellous sketch of Topsy. Little Zeinab was at first obedience itself, "utterly slavish," so that one day her mistress looking at her black little ears, the child fancied she wished them bored, and inconsiderately ran a great pin through one of them as a sign of submissiveness. In the course of her travels, however, Zeinab fell in with some Berbers, who contrived to inspire her with Mohammedan fanaticism, and thenceforward she was sulky, and would sit for hours, never stirring except to obey orders. Lady Duff Gordon's impression of the blacks of the Soudan, by the way, is a favorable one. She met several "handsome as the Greek Bacchus," and talked to one old lady as black as a coal, who governed a large household and spoke Italian perfectly. The Arabs and Copts, like all Asiatics except the Chinese, have no feeling whatever about color, and intermarry indifferently with all shades. So do the Mohammedans of India, though they prefer fairness as an ideal, but the Chinese entertain a feeling towards the negro stronger than that of the Irish-American, a kind of physical loathing, more like that of a horse for a camel than any human sentiment. Until trained to forbearance they always attack them, and we believe that in Demerara it is not considered safe to place Chinese and negroes in the same village.

The authoress twice met a phenomenon seldom seen in the East, an emancipated female, a woman who travelled about unprotected like a man, yet was universally respected.

> "While I was walking on the bank with Monsieur and Madame M——, who joined me, a person came up whose appearance puzzled me, and saluted them. Don't call me a Persian, when I tell you it was an eccentric Bedawee young lady. She was eighteen or twenty at most, dressed like a young man, but small and feminine, and rather pretty, except that one eye was blind. Her dress was handsome, and she had women's jewels, and a European watch and chain; her manner was excellent, quite *ungenirt*, yet not the least impudent or swaggering; and I was told—indeed I could hear—that her language was beautiful—a thing much esteemed among Arabs. She is unmarried, and fond of travelling and of men's society, being very intelligent; so she has her dromedary and goes about quite alone. No one seemed astonished, no one stared; and when I asked if it was proper, our captain was surprised. 'Why not? If she does not wish to marry, she can go alone; if she does, she can marry. What harm? She is a virgin, and free.' She expressed her opinions pretty freely, as far as I could understand her. Madame M—— had heard of her before, and said she was much respected and admired. Monsieur M—— had heard she was a spy of the Pasha's, but the people on board the boat here say that the truth is, that she went before Saeed Pasha herself to complain of some tyrannical Mudeer, who ground and imprisoned the Fellaheen—a bold thing for a girl to do. Anyhow she seemed to me far the most curious thing I have yet seen."

The second case was that of an Arab woman who, dressed in man's clothes, performed all the farming work of a man, apparently without rebuke or insult. This independence is occasionally allowed in India also to women isolated by accident, and confirms the view, often expressed and as often forgotten, that Oriental seclusion is the result not of any idea of moral obligation, but of a theory as to the sacredness of property. If the woman belongs to no one, father, or husband, or brother, or son, why should she not go about?

Lady Duff Gordon, like all other travellers who understand enough of the Arabs to sympathize with them, is full of indignation at their treatment. In the towns they are always "eating stick," in the country they are driven to labor like slaves, and so cruel is their treatment that the population of the country is believed to be declining. While she was at Girzeh she heard a story of an incident actually occurring close to her, which shows how Turks govern, even in Egypt. A small district had rebelled, or had not—the authoress thinks not, but we will give the local ruler, Fadl Pasha, the benefit of the doubt—and the Governor had the males seized, to the number, it is said, of some fourteen hundred, laid down on their faces ten at a time, and *chopped* to death with the pioneers' axes. A young Turk who saw it done described the scene to Lady Duff Gordon with quiet admiration, and "though a very good-natured young fellow," expressed his desire for an opportunity of doing likewise. This is what Turks call energy, and what forces from the Fellaheen the often repeated wish that the Infidel would take over the government of the country. Why they bear it, being as they are allies of a race really superior to the Turk in physical courage, is a mysterious point on which the authoress throws no light, nor can we, save by the often repeated remark that a deed of oppression always seems to the Asiatic a fact, and not an act, something to be bemoaned, like a visitation of cholera, but not necessarily to be resisted. We trust if Lady Duff Gordon remains in Egypt and acquires Arabic more thoroughly that this series will be continued, and that she will tell us a little more about the inner life of the Copts, a race with far more exceptional characteristics than the Arab Fellaheen, with a color, and a creed, and a history of their own—color a kind of white never seen elsewhere, creed a kind of Christianity crossed with superstitions of immemorial antiquity, many of which were retained by the Jews, and a history, as we believe, older than that of any known race of men.

* *Letters from Egypt*, 1863-65. By Lady Duff Gordon. London: Macmillan and Co.

LITERATURE.

AN ADDRESS BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Ralph Waldo Emerson addressed the Adelphic Union Society, Monday evening. It is next to impossible to give an outline of his discourses, as all must understand who have heard him. Every word is needed to give a true representation of them. The loss of a single word breaks the connection. And then they are so crowded with historical and other illustrations, to omit which is to leave a fleshless skeleton. Mr. Emerson commenced by saying that this must be the happiest anniversary of the association he addressed, occurring under circumstances so full of happiness and hope to every young American. The scholar may now return to his peaceful pursuits again. He announced his subject to be Literature. He said it was easy to disparage literature as the mere use of nouns and verbs. It names things, but does not add things. But it is a great matter to have a thing named. A poor man was taken sick and died and no one could tell what had killed him; his rich neighbor also sickened and died, but he had called in the physicians and there was the satisfaction of knowing whereof he had died.

We must use books aright. After years of study we may not be wiser. Books cannot give us mother wit; but though it be the cant of the hour to depreciate learning, we cannot give ourselves too many advantages. There are books on which the fate of nations has turned. How many revolutions have grown out of our Bible—how many martyrdoms, crusades, bloody wars—and not less commerce, arts, the planting of nations, and public and private greatness. There are books of dry chronicles that cannot be praised; there are books upon books, that are a weariness; there are worthless books that defraud us of our time. Only genuine books, written from the life of the author, are tolerable. The poorest poem is better than the best criticism made upon it. The great day of the feast of life is the awakening of the imagination. It is as if one opened the doors of the day and revealed new horizons. And this power of poetry is the first lesson of literature.

Americans are blamed as idolators of success, but there is a higher idea behind this. The question comes home to every man's consciousness, Are you somebody? You must be something real; be yourself and not some one else. God makes but one man of each kind, and each man attains true growth only in accordance with his own individual nature and bent. The most indisputable talent must obey this inward and native determination, or it can do nothing. We must draw on the strength of nature for any lasting work. What is the use of trying to be or to appear to be something else? A gentleman determined to create a fruit garden on the rocks of Nahant; he succeeded, but his pears cost him ten dollars apiece.

We should note the difference between genius and talent. England has a large amount of free talent. Her stock writers will make a book on any given subject in a given time, but it will have no permanent value. We value only what a man was created to say. The condition of the German mind is not helpful, but destructive to genius. Each man must work in the line of his own bias. You may not yet have ascertained what your own bias is. Goethe lost years in a vain attempt to learn sculpture. Be in no haste for results; it is enough that you work in the right direction, and there must be the truest sincerity in order to success. After all, the great source of power is the heart. All of us rest at last upon the moral perceptions. If a man of talent sets himself to invent something, it will be a mere nick-nack, a toy; nobody has an interest in perpetuating it. Good writing is rare—so many write affectedly or without purpose. Genuine writing stands forever. The old Psalms and Gospels are as mighty now as when they were written. Luther explained inspiration by saying that the writers of the Bible were very holy and spiritual men; therefore God spoke with them in their inmost consciousness. The poet knows there is no liberty for him unless he is guided by his own thought. There is a vagabond style of literature, which has many varieties. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy is one of these books. Such books are only fit for idle men in monasteries or English colleges.

In the great art of writing, modern society has introduced a new audience, by transforming the laborers into readers and writers. This new audience has disclosed more clearly than ever that the first weapon of the writer and speaker is what may be called the low style—the language of the shop and the street. This is to be sought for in the common intercourse of life, among those who speak only to be understood and without comment. Goethe knew this style; his poems are so idiomatic that they cannot be translated into any other language. Should not the scholar convey his thoughts in as few words as the smith and the drover? Barrow, the traveller, found the talk of the common people to be the key to every language, yet most of the street talk is absolutely untranslatable into print. He that would be powerful in speech must have the perilous gift of familiarity. In Carlyle, as in Byron, one is more struck with the rhetoric than the argument. Carlyle drops all the vicious conventions of style. In his inimitable way of saying things he comes nearer the simplicity of nature than any other writer. If we would acquire this power we must speak with the vulgar, we must think with the wise. Notice how Plato managed it.

Mr. Emerson spoke of the necessity of compression in a writer—the science of omitting; recommended the avoidance of all superlatives, which really weaken, while strength is to be found in understanding; blot out, he said, the word "very," all adjectives and all negative propositions. But the chief quality in the writer is character. The speaker concluded with a statement of the opportunities before the American scholar in this opening of a new era in our national history, and of the obligations growing out of these opportunities. But it seems an outrage to give this fragmentary outline of an address so charming and instructive as a whole, but so impossible of reproduction in a brief report. No address during the week has been so much applauded and enjoyed.—*Springfield Republican.*

GOLDEN HAIR.

From Chambers's Journal.

Spite of Social Science gatherings and strong-minded women, Beauty will not take kindly to Philosophy; the ladies, bless them! contemptuously turn up their pretty noses at the dogmatic assertions of its priests, and delight to act in direct opposition to their pet theories. Not long ago the admirers of blue eyes and fair hair were disgusted by certain wise men announcing that the blonde was rapidly becoming extinct, failing to hold her own even in her native North. Let them take heart and rejoice, and laugh to scorn the evil prophecies of Darwinian doctrinaires. Fashion—with the feminine love of contradiction—has determined to thwart the disciples of the new school, and set natural selection at defiance; and the fiat has gone forth that the blonde is the true type of beauty, and golden your only hair. Amber-colored locks are literally worth their weight in gold, and all the hair-markets of Europe are being ransacked to enable Parisian belles to witch mankind with beauty not their own, except by right of purchase.

This rage for sunny locks is no new folly; it is but an addition to the long list of revivals this so-called age of progress has witnessed. Fashion's past freak has not even the dubious merit of novelty. The toilet-tables of would-be Greek beauties were furnished with vile compositions for transforming dark into light tresses. The ladies of Rome, afflicted with a similar madness, adopted the like practices; and Ovid bitterly complains of the result of his mistress's experiments (which seem to have been about as successful as those of Tittlebat Titmouse), turning the poet's favorite tresses to a nondescript tint, neither black nor golden, but a mixture of both, more curious than satisfactory.

In the middle of the fourteenth century, yellow hair became the rage once more, a fashion the painters did their part to perpetuate by giving golden locks to all their Madonnas, saints, and goddesses. In England the mania lasted through Elizabeth's reign, when

> Mighty hands forgot their manliness,
> Drawn with the power of a heart-robbing eye
> And wrapped in fetters of a golden tress.

Not content with employing art to change the original color of their hair, or more probably disappointed with the results of such efforts at improving nature, fashionable dames hid their despised locks with horse-hair periwigs of the coveted hue, or prevailed upon poverty's golden-haired daughters to sell the crowning glory of womanhood. Little children were decoyed into private places, despoiled of their hair, and sent shorn but rejoicing away, happy in the unwonted possession of a penny or two. Even the dead were not secure against the unscrupulous caterers to fashion. Does not Shakespeare tell us:

> So are those crisped, snaky golden locks,
> Which make such wanton gambols with the wind,
> Upon supposed fairness, often known
> To be the dowry of a second head,
> The skull that bred them in the sepulchre.

A century later tastes had changed, and light hair was at a discount. "Black hair is now in vogue amongst the most celebrated beauties," says a writer of the time, who evidently did not share in the prevalent aversion to fairness, since he attributes it to the fancies of those who are much taken with their own complexion "or to the spite of some dowdies, who (perceiving all those that are yellow-haired to have fair, soft, and clear skins, as also a perpetual spring of roses and lilies blooming in their cheeks), have made it their business to impair their esteem and value, that they might engross those to themselves that otherwise would have left them sighing in languishing expectation." This defender of the English type of beauty under a cloud boldly prophesies the time would come when golden hair would again be in the ascendant, and fair dames take proper precedence of their browner sisters; and time has certainly justified his assumption of the seer's mantle.

Shakespeare has more than one golden-haired beauty among his fair creations. Proteus's Julia has locks of perfect yellow; and both the wife and daughter of Pericles are endowed by the poet with tresses of bright gold. Lucrece's hair, he tells us, like golden threads, played with her breath; while Bassanio says of Portia:

> Her sunny locks
> Hang on her temples like a golden fleece,
> Which makes her seat of Belmont Colchos' strand,
> And many Jasons come in quest of her.

And again, contemplating her portrait after his fortunate essay at riddle-reading,—

> In her hairs
> The painter plays the spider, and hath woven
> A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men,
> Faster than gnats in cobwebs.

The sorely-tried lady in "Comus" boasts tresses like the morn, rivalling in lustrous splendor Sabrina's train of amber-dropping hair; but it is in Eve we must seek for Milton's ideal of feminine beauty, and does he not assure us that model woman

> As a veil, down to the slender waist,
> Her unadorned golden tresses wore
> Dishevelled, but in wanton ringlets waved
> As the vine curls its tendrils.

Byron preferred to sing the praises of dark-haired damsels; but Scott's Bride of Lammermoor has locks "of shadowy gold, divided on a brow of exquisite whiteness, like a gleam of broken and pallid sunshine upon a hill of snow;" and Rose Bradwardine "is a very pretty girl of the Scotch cast of beauty, that is, with a profusion of hair of paley gold." Hood's auriferous heroine, Miss Kilmansegg, as a matter of course, had golden hair as well as a golden leg. The Laureate pictures Aphrodite, in the famous trial of beauty, drawing

> From her warm brow and bosom her deep hair
> Ambrosial, golden round her lucid throat
> And shoulder.

One of the charms of Come-into-the-garden Maud is her sunny hair; and we are told how the shadow of the flowers stole the golden gloss from the tresses of the Gardener's Daughter as she stood at the garden porch. Poor wilful Elaine, so suddenly smitten with the love which was her doom, is dowered with golden ringlets; and the wronged Arthur sings plaintively of his false queen's golden hair, with which he used to play unknowing; and in blither spirit Browning harps the praises of the noblest, purest, surest women, whose locks

> Sunnier than the wild grape cluster
> Gush in golden plenty down her neck.

King Edward IV., a monarch extremely susceptible to the charms of womankind, seems to have had an especial liking for fair-haired ladies—the pale yellow tresses of Elizabeth Woodville helped to raise her to the royal chair as queen, and she had to be content with sharing her consort's affections with the frail goldsmith's wife, of whom Drayton wrote—

> They which do thy angel locks behold,
> As the base dross do but respect his gold,
> And wish one hair before that massy heap,
> And but one lock before the wealth of Cheap.

Fair Rosamond's crisped locks are compared by an old balladist to threads of gold, and we prefer to believe him rather than the more prosaic writer who asserts

> Malicious fame reports her hair was red,
> And that she smoothed it with a comb of lead.

Another ill-fated beauty, Beatrice de Cenci, was remarkable for her beautiful golden hair; and a golden lock that once glittered on the head of Lucrezia Borgia, now lies quietly among the treasures of the Vatican. Queen Catharine Parr's hair was of this rare and splendid hue; Miss Strickland, who possesses a ringlet taken from this queen's head after she had been in her grave for more than two hundred years, describes it as exactly resembling threads of burnished gold; and singularly enough the daughter of Catharine's rival was rich in the same respect. Elizabeth was proud of her golden hair, and delighted to display it for the admiration of her courtiers. Of course, her foes declared it was red, not golden; and in a miniature of the time the painter has certainly lent color to the libel—as libel it undoubtedly was—for, some half dozen years ago, a lock of the great queen's hair was discovered in a copy of Sidney's Arcadia at Wilton. It had been presented to the chivalric poet by Elizabeth, and is described as soft, silky, and wavy, of a beautiful golden brown color, without a tinge of red, and still shining as though powdered with gold-dust.

Mistress Anne Turner, the wretched tool of the titled murderers of Overbury, was famed for her yellow hair as well as her yellow starch. A rhyming admirer of her beauty, who describes her appearance after she had expiated her crime at Tyburn, says the

> Locks like golden thread
> That used in youth to enshrine her globe-like head,
> Hung careless down.

One world-famous lady owes her immortality to her golden hair. Petrarch's eyes, wandering at church, fell upon Laura arrayed in a green mantle, on which her golden hair fell in plaited tresses, and his heart was won for ever—

> The snare was set amid those threads of gold
> To which Love bound me fast.

In the Sonnets he is continually rhapsodizing about

> The bright tresses which defied
> The sun to match them in his noonday pride;

while he complains

> The gold and topaz of the sun on snow
> Are shamed by the bright hair above those eyes,
> Searing the short green of my life's vain years.

The possessors of golden hair may justly be proud of homage paid to it by poetry and art, and its admirers may plead precedents without end to excuse their enthusiasm.

THOREAU'S LETTERS.

From the Commonwealth.

Many years ago, an English clergyman gave his friend Theodore Parker a standing order to send him any book published in the United States which was truly American, or characteristic of any phase of American life. Parker accordingly sent him Judd's "Margaret," on its first appearance, assuring his correspondent "that it was the most truly American book that had been or would be published for some years." Had Parker, who never fully appreciated the genius of Henry Thoreau, said the same things of his books, it would not have been so obviously true, but it would have been correct, notwithstanding. No man was more American, in the ideal sense, than the man who voyaged on Concord river and dwelt by the wooded shore of Walden. A dim perception of this fact is causing his later books, and especially those printed since his death, to find a sale which the earlier ones never had. None of them, probably, will be more eagerly read than the recently-published volume of letters, to which the editor, Mr. Emerson, has added a few poems, chiefly reprints, as specimens of Thoreau's faculty as a poet.

Neither these letters nor these poems, however, must be accepted as a complete edition of what Thoreau left behind. Several of his correspondents have been entirely overlooked in this collection of his letters, and many of the letters to his family have been omitted for personal reasons. Most of the verses which were left in manuscript have also been omitted, and of those already printed not a fifth part is given in this selection. There is hope that some of the missing letters may be added in a new edition; and that, sooner or later, a perfect collection of all his verses, both what he composed and what he translated, may be given to the world. It is due to the individuality and the singular originality of his genius that such a volume should be prepared. There are his journals, too,—a rich mass of observations on every aspect of nature and of the soul which he saw,—from which it would be possible to draw more than one volume of selections, if the whole cannot be printed.

It is not probable, however, that we shall ever find in so few pages so much of the genuine life and spirit of the man, as these letters show us. They bring us nearer to him, and to his point of view, than anything else has ever done; and while they will be "a stumbling-block" to some, and "foolishness" to many more, they will be hailed with delight by those for whom they are meant. These lovers of the ideal, the humorous, and the austere, will not be annoyed by paradoxes, shocked by plainness of speech, or fatigued by iteration; they will preceive how serene, wise, and virtuous was the soul which could clothe its thoughts in words so unwonted. For such readers a commentary will some day be needed, however,—they will wish for a guide-book of his localities, and a directory of his names; to know who were Mr. A., and Mr. B., and Mr. C., etc., and what were the incidents alluded to and not detailed, which go far to elucidate meanings, otherwise obscure. Many, too, are the allusions of other kinds which will need explanation, and which some future commentator will explain as best he can. Our contribution in this line shall be a notice of the "young Englishman named Cholmondely," who is several times mentioned in the letters, and who sent Thoreau the gift of rare books of which he also makes mention.

Those who really knew Thomas Cholmondely will not easily forget him; those who only had a common acquaintance with him will perhaps wonder that any one should remember him. So rare were his gifts, and so well did his ordinary manner conceal them, that few suspected him, at least here in America, for the man he was. Born in Shropshire, of an old country family, a nephew of Bishop Heber, a graduate of Oxford, a friend of Arthur Hugh Clough, a student in Germany, a farmer in New Zealand,—such was the brief account given of him in 1854, when he first visited Concord. He brought letters to Mr. Emerson, but declared that he was unknown in England; he wished to see America for himself, and would like to take lodgings for awhile in Concord. His host sent him to Mr. Thoreau's, where he lived for two months, and learned to know and admire the author of Walden. On better acquaintance he proved himself to be an Englishman, indeed, but an ideal Englishman,—to whom the greatness of his country meant something more than most men interpret it. He valued less her institutions than the spirit out of which they had grown, and which was hastening to destroy so many of them; he was of the Elizabethan period in his mind, though wearing the exterior, and possessed of the philosophy, of the present age.

He had been experimenting in politics by assisting to found a State in New Zealand,—about which island he had just printed a noteworthy book, called "Ultima Thule,"—he came to New England to look into the foundation of our national policy. It does not appear that he had ever heard of Thoreau till he met him in Concord,—but from that day he become a lover of him, and may be said to have introduced his books into England, although Froude and a few others had seen them before.

Returning to England to take part in the Crimean war, early in 1855, he travelled through the eastern countries of Europe, after the war was ended, and wrote to Thoreau some of the best letters describing his impressions of what he saw. In 1859 he again visited America and spent a week or two in Concord. Between these two visits he had sent over the small collection of oriental books which he gave to Thoreau, and which are twice alluded to in the letters. In 1860 he organized a company of riflemen in Shrewsbury, where he then lived. It was in the previous year that he met Theodore Parker in England, and urged him to travel at his (Cholmondely's) expense, while seeking to regain his lost health. In 1861 and 1862 he was still living at Shrewsbury; in the following year he inherited a large property, and took the name of Owen. In 1864 he married, and in the spring of that year died at Florence, in Italy—nearly four years after his friend Parker had died in the same city.

Such is a brief outline of the career of one of Henry Thoreau's friends, who made a pilgrimage across the ocean to see him, and regarded his books with the affection of a Brahmin for the Vedas. But this sketch cannot even hint at the sweet simplicity and the magnanimous eccentricity of his character. Among the published letters of his friend ought to appear the whole correspondence between these two well-related souls on opposite sides of the world.

A similar romantic interest attaches to many of the other friendships of Thoreau. He was cold to his friends according to the ordinary standard of the world; he did not much frequent their society, nor always agree with their opinions; but he was faithful beyond all men to the essentials of friendship. The speedy and public honor which he paid to Capt. Brown, after his capture at Harper's Ferry, was a tribute to his personal affection for the man, no less than his entire sympathy with the cause. It is singular that these letters contains no allusion to that period of his life.

It is in vain for us to criticise the book in detail. We would gladly quote passages from it, but we must deny ourselves now. It is a book worthy to be read again and again, and the character which it reveals is one which cannot be too closely studied. Centuries may go by before such another man is seen in New England, and all that relates to him is precious.

The proof-reader has not used his customary care in correcting the text, which is deformed with many errors. In a second edition, these should be corrected.

A MARRIAGE CONTRACT EXTRAORDINARY.

A FRENCH AGREEMENT.

A contract of marriage extraordinary was brought before the Paris Court of First Instance in the last week of July. A count and countess, whose names are not given by the legal journals which report the case, refused their consent to the marriage of their daughter Helen with the man of her heart. She thereupon retired to a convent, from which she addressed to her parents those *actes respectueux*, which, by the French code, enables persons of full age to marry without the consent of father and mother, which is *prima facie* necessary. Thereupon the parents instituted a suit to stop the marriage, on the ground that their daughter was insane, and the principal evidence produced in support of the allegation was that she had signed a contract of marriage in the following form:

OUR MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Article 1.—Loving each other, and knowing each other well enough to be certain that one cannot be happy without the other, we join ourselves together to live forever hereafter as good married people. She will be I and I shall be she, he will be I and I shall be he.

Art. 2.—*Charles*—I promise Helen to devote all my mind, all my strength, and my whole being to the purpose of maintaining her, honestly and decently, and the children that she may give me.

Art. 3.—*Helen*—I promise Charles to second him in keeping our household from want and difficulty; with that view I shall make economical habits a duty.

Art. 4.—*Charles*—I admit that I am sometimes hasty and violent; I hope to be excused for any sudden burst of anger.

Helen—It will perhaps be hard to endure, but the condition is acceded to.

Art. 5.—*Helen*—I must also be pardoned something. My temper is a little uneven, and I am greatly disposed to be jealous.

Charles—I will not mind caprices if they are not too frequent. As to the other fault, I am disposed to rejoice at it rather than otherwise, for a jealous person is not likely to give cause for jealousy.

Art. 6.—*Charles* and *Helen*—We are persuaded that between lovers disputes and coolnesses almost always arise from petty causes. In this account we mutually promise never to follow our own desires in things of small importance, but always to give way to each other.

Helen—In important matters it will be right that Charles should decide, for he has more knowledge and judgment than I.

Charles—Helen is too modest. I shall never decide anything without consulting her, and either converting her to my views, or adopting hers if I think them best.

Art. 7.—As a consequence of the last preceding article, each of us shall always be dressed according to the taste of the other.

Art. 8.—The words "I will," "I expect," "I require," and other similar expressions, are absolutely erased from our dictionary.

Art. 9.—Charles will honor his wife that she may be honored by others. He will always exhibit towards her esteem and confidence, and will be especially careful never in her presence to allow any advantage over her to any other woman upon any point whatsoever.

Art. 10.—We shall ever bear in mind that want of cleanliness and attention to personal appearance must necessarily produce repugnance and disgust. Neatness is to the body what amiability is to the soul. It is that which pleases.

Art. 11.—*Helen*—The majority of women nurse their own children. I hope Charles will approve of my performing my duties as a mother.

Charles—I approve; subject to the doctor's advice.

Art. 12.—*Charles*—Helen will take great care not to spoil our children's intellects in their early years. She must not talk, or suffer others to talk to them any of that nonsense which gives false ideas and dangerous impressions throughout life.

Helen—I will pay great attention to this point.

Art. 13.—Although our mutual tenderness is a guaranty that we shall never fail in the engagements hereinbefore set forth, each of us will keep a copy of these presents, and in case of the breach of any article shall be entitled to lay it before the other party to remind him or her of the covenants entered into.

Art. 14.—Inasmuch as neither will have anything that does not belong to the other, there is no occasion to take any account of the contribution of each to the common stock. Affection and courage, our only fortune, cannot be counted, and each of us will endeavor to bring as much as possible.

Done in duplicate at Paris, in the year of grace 1864,
With all my heart, Charles D——.
With all my heart and for all my life,
Helen, future wife of Charles D——.

The Court held that this eccentric contract afforded no evidence of insanity, for which imputation there was moreover no pretence. Judgment was accordingly given against the parents, and the Mayor is ordered to proceed at once to perform the marriage ceremony.

LITERARY STATESMEN.

From the London Review.

The good old days when literary services made Addison a Secretary of State, and gave Steele a post in the Treasury, have passed away. Distinction in the world of letters has for nearly a hundred years ceased to be a passport to political success. During the last half of the past century and the first half of the present, statesmen in England turned a cold shoulder upon journalists and authors. Pitt never courted them, and in consequence lost the support of some of the best intellects of his time. They all belonged to the Opposition, and visited at Holland House, where they got their dinner, but—as the event proved—very little else. A Whig on the left hand of Mr. Speaker turned out to be a very different being to a Whig on the right; and when Earl Grey with his friends at last attained office, the men who had written him into it fared very little better than they had done under the rule of the "Archmediocrity" Lord Liverpool. Sir Robert Peel, again, treated literary men who meddled with politics with neglect. He absolutely detested anything like genius and dash among his subordinates. He loved safe men, and men with the temptations and opportunities of public writers were not safe. It is worth remarking that the only really distinguished "Peelite" is Mr. Gladstone. The rest are men of little more than clerkly capacity; a large family of plain children, in short, cast in the mould of Mr. Frederick Peel. "Stick to committees; avoid brilliancy, and learn to mend pens; abjure novel writing, and spend your days over the multiplication table and your nights over blue books;" such, in effect, was the advice the great Finance Minister gave to indignant Young England. No wonder that the ardent followers of the author of "Coningsby" and "Sybil" revolted from so prosaic a mentor. Like the sons of an injudicious parent, they were for the time driven into extravagances of which they have long since been ashamed.

At last a reaction seems to have set in. Literature is no longer divorced from statesmanship. On the Government side, it must be admitted, the leaders still chiefly belong to the old school of pure politicians. Lord Palmerston, although a man of considerable culture, has, as far as we are aware, written little except a few trifles in the columns of the *Anti-Jacobin*. Mr. Gladstone, however, is a voluminous writer, and Earl Russell—to say nothing of his historical compilations—in early life produced a tragedy. In the lesser offices we find many men who have found time for literary pursuits. Mr. Layard is a distinguished author as well as a traveller, and the Attorney-General is a judicious editor of English hymns. If we turn to the opposition we shall find ourselves among a host of really celebrated and almost classical writers. Lord Derby late in life has made himself a name as a poet and a translator of poetry. Sir Bulwer Lytton was famous while the century was yet young, and bids fair to continue so when it has become old. As for Mr. Disraeli, he was for years a pure man of letters, and he is still proud of his old profession. Many of our readers may remember his boast, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Leader of the House of Commons, "I am a gentleman of the Press; 'tis my only 'scutcheon."

It is sometimes said that literary men are failures in Parliament; and, no doubt, there is some truth in the assertion. Gibbon, for example, the mightiest of English prose authors, sat silent on back benches. He counted one on a division, and that was all. Lord Byron, again, made but a single speech. To come to our own time, Mr. Kinglake is certainly not a lively speaker; and Sir Bulwer Lytton's windmill style of delivery mars the effect of his brilliant harangues. But, if it be true that authors fail in the senate, the fault is almost entirely their own. They too often attempt to assume a Parliamentary position at a single stroke, and to take their places with a rush in the first flight. Now, the House of Commons is not an assembly to be taken by storm by a new man, just because his name has figured in a title-page. To very few, indeed, is it given to be "Ruperts of debate," and, to most men, the result of attempting Rupert's tactics will be crushing defeat. Mr. Disraeli tried them to his cost in 1838, and took five years to recover the terrible fall he received. Unless he had been endowed with what Mr. Bright rightly termed the other day "a rare courage," and with an unbounded belief in his own powers, he would have been extinguished for ever. The House, indeed, like the law, is "a coy mistress," and demands the whole attention and undivided devotion of its suitors. Incessant labor is the secret of Parliamentary as well as of every other sort of success, and, if men of letters take pains enough, they will be sure, in the end, to secure the ear of the most fastidious, but, at the same time, the most generous and forbearing audience in the world.

The elections have largely recruited the ranks of literary members